The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,177.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance......Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Sattara," 1,237 tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. Beyts, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 16th March, at noon.

	March.		March.
Leave Bombay	16	Leave Galle	24
,, Rutnagherry	17	,, Negapatam	26
,, Vingorla	17	,, Pondicherry	27
,, Carwar	18	,, Madras	29
,, Mangalore	19	,, Coconada	31
,, Cannanore	20		April
,, Calicut	20	,, Vizagapatam	1
,, Beypore	20	,, Bimlipatam	1
,, Cochin	21	,, Gopalpore	2
,, Tuticorin	22	,, False Point	3
,, Colombo	23	Arrive Calcutta	4

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



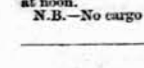
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Mar.	Mar.	Down.	Mar.	Apl.
Leave Bombay	8 &	22	Leave Bussorah	26 &	9
,, Kurrachee	12	26	,, Fao	26	9
,, Guadur	13	27	,, Bushire	28	11
,, Muscat	16	30	,, Linga	30	13
		April		April.	
,, Bunder Abbas	18	1	,, Bunder Abbas	1	15
,, Linga	19	2	,, Muscat	3	17
,, Bushire	22	5	,, Guadur	5	19
,, Fao	23	6	,, Kurrachee	7	21
Arrive Bussorah	24	7	Arrive Bombay	10	24

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The steam-ship "Mahratta," 742 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on Monday, the 15th March, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be ceceived on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

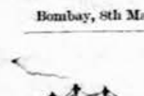


THE fine ship "Earl Russell," well known in the Australian passengers line, owned by Messrs. John Lidgett & Sons, London W. C., Sargant, Commander, having a great portion of her Cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to

BELL, VENTZ, & LUCIUS, Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1869.

FOR LONDON.

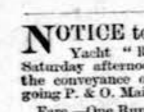


MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship "Windsor Castle," being under engagement with H. M.'s Government, will sail on or about the 14th March. For particulars as to Freight or Passage apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1869.

FOR LONDON.
(With prompt despatch.)



THE fine A 1 Ship "Lady McDonald," 632 tons register, Captain Kennedy, having the greater portion of her cargo already engaged. For freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS, &c.—The Steam Yacht "Reform" will leave the Apollo Bunder every Saturday afternoon, until further notice, at quarter past 4 for the conveyance of Passengers and others to and from the outgoing P. & O. Mail Steamer, returning from the latter at 5 P.M.

Fare.—One Rupee each way. No heavy Luggage can be carried.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Elentheria," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Elentheria."

ombay 4th March 1869

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Medway," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co,
Agents of ship "Medway."

Bombay, 2nd March 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Erato," Captain H. B. Fletcher, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Delivery orders, accompanied by bills of lading, to be forwarded for our inspection and countersignature.

BELL, VENTZ, & LUCIUS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Crusader," from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery of their respective goods, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Gronsund at the risk and expense of the concerned, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents for the "Crusader."

Bombay, 2nd March 1869.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

PATENT THERMOTERION.—For keeping Food Warm in the Nursery, Sick Chamber, or when Travelling. Being a treble Cylindrical tin vessel in the centre compartment of which is placed the glass food receptible, the second compartment is then filled with boiling water and screwed down. The outer compartment or air jacket insulates the hot water and prevents radiation or dissipation of heat. By the use of this apparatus food can be kept sufficiently warm for ten hours. Price complete with Food Glass Rs. 10

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.

This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent Billard Table.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms ; and separate Bungalows for the use of Families are about to be erected.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.
5, Apollo Street.

This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public mind ;
FOR HERE
Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, or any other man.

EXTENSIVE ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS.—A. ALLAN'S Selections from the English, Scotch, and Foreign Markets have just been landed, and from the superior quality, and variety of the newest Patterns Manufactured, he begs to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he is prepared to satisfy their demands with the latest novelty and a good fit in the bargain.

A. ALLAN having purchased a job lot, of silk mixed Tweeds, he now offers to make suits of them at pricesnever before offered in Bombay.

Fancy Dark Silk Mixed Suits ......Rs. 35
Do. do. do. Double Breasted Coats... ,, 18
Do. do. do. Trousers ...... ,, 12

A few light Tweeds Suits from Rs. 20 and upwards.

MILITARY STAFF, &c.

Superfine Scarlet Cloth, the finest texture exposed in the Exhibition, Paris, specially adopted for India.
The New Regulation Full Dress Tunic for Infantry.
Do. do. Sash, and Sword Belt do.
Do. do. Gold Lace and Collar Ornaments do.
Do. do. Cork Helmets, and Staff Corps Belts.
Patrol Jackets for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern Shirts, and Embroidered Shirts Fronts, Rich Silk Scarfs, Neck Ties and Collars.
New Pattern Scotch Mauds, and Balmoral Bonnets, Railway Wrappers, Travelling Caps and Coupling Straps.
New Pattern Carpets and Sofa Rugs.
Overland Trunks all Sizes, Courier Bags.

MASONIC CLOTHING.

17, Apollo Street, Bombay. A. ALLAN.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.
To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice ; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Magdala," 2,200 tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 24th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list ; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
½ ,, Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 ,, Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ ,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 ,, White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The "Bombay Gazette" Overland Summary is now Ready.

It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Rs. as.
Annual Subscription 12 0
Single Copy 0 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY of TRADE.
Published once a Fortnight.

It contains a Statement of Imports and Exports ; Customs' Duties ; Tables of Weights, Monies and Measures ; detailed Price Current of Europe Goods, and Eastern Produce ; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight ; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication ; and a specially written fortnightly Report on the Bombay Market.

Rs. as.
Annual Subscription in advance 10 0
Single Copy 0 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, 15th MARCH.

THIRD, AND LAST BUT TWO,
INIMITABLE MAGICAL REPRESENTATION
by the world-renowned
MAGICIAN AND PRESTIDIGATEUR
PROFESSOR VANEK,
Artist Extraordinaire to His Majesty
THE SULTAN OF TURKEY,
who will have the honour of making his third appearance on the above evening. On this occasion will be presented that
MAGNIFICENT AND ANGELIC SCENE,
MAGNETIC SUSPENSION,
wherein he will, through his mysterious power, place that
BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADY,
MISS ADELE,
in such a position that she will remain suspended as it were
BETWEEN HEAVEN AND EARTH.

A most exciting and wonderful exhibition of the powers of magic. In addition to this
REMARKABLE AND ASTOUNDING PERFORMANCE
he will introduce his
SPLENDID AND UNRIVALLED EXPERIMENTS,
Illustrating the wonderful powers, and what can be done, with
THE ELECTRIC SPARK,
together with the
GRAND OPTICAL CYCLORAMA,
Embracing some of the most beautiful dissolving views ever introduced in the East, tending to create
UNLIMITED PLEASURE AND AMUSEMENT.

That laughable collection of
"ODD FELLOWS,"
AND THE EXTRAORDINARY CHANGES OF COLOURS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (all numbered)	Rs. 5
Stalls	,, 3
Gallery	,, 2
Pit	,, 1

Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Hummum Street, Fort, where a plan of the Dress Circle may be seen ; and at the Theatre on the evening of the performance.

Doors open at half past 8 ; performance to commence at 9 P.M precisely.

J. WESSELY, Manager.

NOTICE.—A Public Auction will be held in the Grand Arsenal on Monday, the 15th instant, for the sale of unserviceable Camp Equipage and Sick Carriage returned by the Abyssinia Field Force.

Terms of sale—20 per cent. deposit, and the lots to be removed within 24 hours. On failure of this they will be resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

CHARLES CLARKE, Major,
Commissary of Ordnance.

Bombay, Grand Arsenal, 10th March 1869.

NOTICE.—IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Bombay Oil Pressing Company (Limited).

The final accounts of this Company, bearing date the 18th February 1869, have been passed and filed, the affairs of the Company have been completely wound up, and an order has been made that the said Bombay Oil Pressing Company be dissolved as from the 12th day of March 1869.

G. R. WILSON, Official Liquidator.

In the matter of the Companies Act 1862 and 1867, and of the United Service Company (Limited).

THE Master of the Rolls has, by an order dated the 23rd day of December 1868, appointed Septimus Vaughan Morgan, at present residing at Bombay, in the East Indies, Merchant, Agent for Frederick Whinney of No. 8 Old Jewry, in the City of London, Accountant, the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, for the purpose of collecting and getting in the outstanding credits and assets of the abovenamed Company in India, Ceylon, Japan, and China.—Dated this 12th day of February 1869.

ROBERT MARSHALL, Chief Clerk.
DEANE AND CHUBB, 14 South Square, Gray's Inn, London, Solicitors for the Official Liquidator.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

CHUBB'S AND OTHER BOXES.

CHUBB'S BOXES JUST RECEIVED :—

Chubb's Paper Boxes with inkstand and pen tray—
No. 2, 15 by 9½ by 6 inches deep, outside ... Rs. 30 0
No. 3, 17 by 11 by 7 ,, ,, ... 35 0
No. 4, 18½ by 12½ by 7¾ ,, ,, ... 40 0

Chubb's Writing or Despatch Boxes, containing tray with compartments, stationery, blotting folio, inkstand, &c., &c.—
No. 2, 14½ by 9½, by 6½ deep, outside ... 50 0
No. 3, 16½ by 10½, by 7 ,, ,, ... 60 0

Chubb's Palanquin Boxes, containing slope for writing upon, large folio inkstand, pen tray, &c.—
Size 10½ by 18½, by 5½ inches deep, outside ... 55 0

⁂ Strong leather covers and straps can be supplied for either of the above boxes 15 0

DESPATCH BOXES AND WRITING CASES :—

A large assortment of these popular Boxes has just been received.

Allen's 15-inch Registered Travelling Desk or Despatch Box, of Russian leather, lined throughout with morocco, completely furnished with stationery, writing apparatus, porcelain tablets, &c., &c., and fitted with two keyed Bramah lock ; with letter travelling case and strap complete ... Rs. 130 0

Ditto ditto 14-inch, of turkey morocco, suitable for ladies' use ... 100 0

The Self-Acting Travelling Desk or Despatch Box, 15 inch, Russia leather, furnished with stationery, writing apparatus, tablets, &c. ; complete with leather cover and strap ... 100 0

Ditto ditto less completely furnished, without leather cover ... 75 0

De la Rue's Ne Plus Ultra Desk, morocco, with doubt flaps, velvet slope, and good lock ; size 12 by 10, by 2¾ deep ... 15 0

Ditto. ditto. 14 by 12, by 3 deep ... 18 0

Tourist's Writing Compendium, of French morocco, containing paper, envelopes, loose blotting-book, spring top, ink, pen, and wafer boxes, &c., with registered spring lock—
9½ by 6½ by 2½ deep ... 20 0
11½ by 9 by 2¾ deep ... 35 0

TRAVELLING BAGS BY TOULMIN AND GALE.

Lady's 14-inch travelling, toilet, writing, and workbag, of Levant morocco, with electro-plated fittings, pearl-handled instruments, best brushes, writing portfolio, wallet, &c. and registered lock ... Rs. 85 0

Lady's 15-inch registered square-opening Levant morocco travelling toilet, writing, and working bag, with best electro-plated fittings, pearl-handled instruments, ivory glove-stretchers, brushes, writing folio, work wallet, &c., all of the best quality, complete with registered lock and outside cover ... 150 0

Gentlemen's 15-inch enamelled hide toilet and writing bag, with electro-plated fittings, best cutlery, brushes, writing folio, &c., &c. Price ... 95 0

Prince of Wales' courier bag, best Turkey morocco, with fancy lining, side pocket, swivel straps with buckle and gilt mounting. Price ... 10 8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON.



THE favorite clipper Ship "Sam Mendel," under engagement to H. M.'s Government, to sail next week, has excellent accommodation for a few cabin passengers. For particulars apply to

12th March 1869. COUPLAND & Co.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. "Sumatra" has brought the cargoes of the following vessels :—

Accelerated cargo ex
s. s. "Nyanza," from Southampton, 13th February.
,, "Ceylon," from Marseilles, 21st February.
Unaccelerated cargo ex
s. s. "Minia," from Liverpool, 31st January, (remainder of cargo).
,, "Massilia," from Southampton, 6th February.
,, "Tanjore," from Marseilles, 14th February.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 12th March 1869.

CONSIGNEES of the cargo of Coals per "Mahableshwur," from Liverpool, are requested to send in delivery order for countersignature to the undersigned without delay.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.,
Agents for the ship "Mahableshwur."

Bombay, 12th March 1869.

WANTED, in India, a situation as Clerk by a respectable young man, of good constitution, aged 25, either in the law or a mercantile firm. Unexceptional references. Address "BETA," care of Mr. Algar, 11 Clements Lane, Lombard Street, London, England.

NOTICE.—THE CUTCH FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (Limited).—Holders of shares in the above Company (under liquidation) entitled to the 1st and 2nd dividends, but who have not yet applied for the same, are requested to do so on or before the 30th April proximo, after which date they will be excluded from the abovenamed dividends, and also in the final and third one about to be declared.

G. S. CLAY,
CURSONDASS NENSEE } Liquidators.

Bombay, 12th March 1869.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION of INDIA and CHINA (Limited).—A Special General Meeting of the shareholders of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) will be held at the office of the Association, No. 23 Apollo Street, in the Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 24th day of March, instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of passing the following extraordinary Resolution :—

That this meeting sanctions and approves of the agreement of compromise dated the 18th of February 1869, made between William Hopkins Holyland, of No. 13, Gresham Street, in the city of London, Public Accountant, the Official Liquidator of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, of the one part, and John Smith late of Bombay, in the East Indies, but now residing at Gilfoot, in Lanarkshire, N. B., one of the contributories of the said Corporation, and also the liquidator of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited), of the other part.

P. DEWAR,
Attorney for the Liquidator of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited).

Bombay, 12th March 1869.

J. & C. WHITE'S

UNEQUALLED SHERRIES.

		Cash. Rs.	as.	Credit. Rs.	as.
PALE DINNER, a light dry Wine	per doz.	22	8	25	0
VINO DE PASTO, a fruity Wine, highly recommended for general use	,,	27	0	30	0
SUPERIOR PALE, J. & C. W.'s special "White Seal" brand	,,	30	0	33	0
MANZANILLA, a fine very dry Wine	,,	34	0	38	0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, a pure delicate Wine	,,	38	0	42	0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO, the finest grown	,,	44	0	48	0

A fresh supply of these splendid Wines on sale by the

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F. cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges ......Rs. 750 0

A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings 600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHURCH SERVICES AND PRAYER BOOKS—

Ivory Bound Church Services, the sides, backs, and clasp of the finest ivory, with carved ivory monogram, in silk-lined russia lock case, suitable for a wedding present...Rs. 50 0

Ivory Bound Church Services, with gilt rims and clasp and carved ivory monogram in morocco lock-cases, silk-lined 38 0

Velvet-Bound Church Services, gilt rims and clasp, pierced gilt metal monogram on the side, in morocco lock cases, silk-lined 25 0

Morocco Bound Church Services with or without gilt rims, clasps, monograms, or crosses, from Rs. 8 to ... 20 0

Common Prayer Book, Gentlemen's size, about 5 by 3, bound in limp morocco, ribbon edges, with or without grolier cross on side, the rubrics printed in red... ... 5 0

Ditto, Russia leather 6 0

Ditto, the same in large type, making the book thicker ... 7 0

Ditto, Diamond type, size 3¼ by 2¼ bound limp morocco, ribbon edges, red rubrics 3 12

Diamond Prayer Book, ivory-bound, with gilt rims and clasp, and ivory cross or monogram, in morocco lock-case, silk-lined 10 8

A Variety in other bindings ranging from Rs. 3 to ... 15 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

HYMNS ANCIENT AND MODERN ; the Drawing Room Pianoforte edition, Words and Music, large type, size 7 by 6, handsomely bound in panelled limp morocco, edges red and gilt ... ...Rs. 8 0

Ditto with an elegant gold cross on the cover... ... 9 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PRINSEP'S CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.—Second edition, 1868, Rs. 15, by post Rs. 16 ; or half bound in law calf and interleaved Rs. 21, by post Rs. 22-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Nearly Ready. Orders can be Registered.

INDIAN CIVIL PROCEDURE, with notes, by Walter M. Bourke, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Royal 8vo. Rs. 20 ; by post Rs. 21.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Just Published.

INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW and PROCEDURE, with notes, by Mathew H. Starling., Esq., Barrister-at-Law of the High Court, Bombay, Rs. 18-12 ; by post Rs. 19-12.

⁂ Further supplies of this book will be received in course of the week.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Pocket Edition, 1868.

INDIAN PENAL CODE, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, and POLICE CODE, in one volume, pocket size—Rs. 5.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, Co.

Reprinted in England, and just received.

THE LEGISLATIVE ACTS of the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA, from 1834 to 1867.

With an Analytical Abstract to each Act ; Table of Contents and Index to each Volume ; the Letters Patent of the High Court ; and Acts of Parliament authorising them.

By William Theobald, Esq.

Five Vols. Octavo, handsomely bound calf, price per set Rs. 60.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Just published, Price Five Rupees, interleaved.

A GUIDE TO THE
EXAMINATION OF INFANTRY OFFICERS
FOR
ADMISSION TO THE STAFF CORPS,
containing the Tests prescribed by Government General Orders, No. 531 of June 27, 1864, for admission to the Native Infantry,
BY
BRIGADIER GENERAL NUTHALL, Bengal Army.

Calcutta.—Thacker, Spink, and Co.
Bombay.—Thacker, Vining, and Co.

THE DUKE of EDINBURGH SAUCE.—The success of the season at the table, for its agreeable, warming, and stimulating qualities, is the DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE—it aids digestion, and for flavour is unsurpassed. Prepared by JOHN MOIR & SON, Aberdeen. Sold by all respectable Grocers and Oilmen.

⁂ Purveyors by special appointment to H. R. H
The Duke of Edinburgh.

HEAL and SON'S
IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,
for all parts of the world.
SOLID MAHOGANY
BED ROOM FURNITURE,
Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates.
HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies
ILLUSTRATED CATLOGUE
Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.

HEAL AND SON.
196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.
⁂ Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic Dinner Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of all principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT

TO MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India : Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine.
Braunberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.
Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints See List.
Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.
Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
Chablis, the Wine to be served with Fish.
Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
East India Madeira, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.
Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.
Geneva, best Dutch.
Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.
Johannisberger, a rècherchè Cabinet Wine.
Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
Moselle Nonpareil, the finest sparkling, brilliant condition.
Marsala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
Macon, cheap quality dinner Burgundy.
Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, medium quality.
Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.

(Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.)

Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.
Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.
Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.

(Unexceptionally good Terms.)

Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.
Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
Xeres Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
Yquem Sauterne, shipped to order,
Zara Maraschino di, a choice Liqueur.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively copied in India, we beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label when ordering Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being Wine Merchants in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders on orders of 30 dozens, are equal to growers' quotations, and in like manner, we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we ask a trial order, and solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

Traders indenting on us for not less than 100 dozens of any one Wine, (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the Corks if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood :

Clarets, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.
Sherries, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.
Ports, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.
Cognacs and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815, and in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars. Agencies—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe—Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES
In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Barclay and Perkin's Porter, bottled by J. W. Bridges and Sons, London.

Quarts, Rs. 5 per dozen.
Pints, ,, 3½ ,,

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'	Rs. 30 per dozen.
Whiskey	'Dunville's V.R.'	,, 18 ,,
Clarets	'Medoc'	,, 10 ,,
Do.	'Lormont'	,, 12 ,,

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at ....Rs. 22 per doz.
Vieux ,, Do. .... ,, 18 ,,
Cognac ,, Do. .... ,, 16 ,,

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London :—

Champagne	Quarts, in Cases of	1 doz. each	
Do.	Pints do.	2	,,
Moselle	Quarts do.	1	,,
Do.	Pints do.	2	,,
Hock	(Hockheimer) Quarts. do.	1	,,
Do.	(Marcobrunner) Qts. do.	1	,,
Eau De Cologne		6 Bottles in a Box.	

Also,
Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block :
Superior Larose Claret in cases of 1 doz. each.
Do. ... ... (St. Julien) ... 1 ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

PRIZE MEDAL BRANDIES.

by the

VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC,

	Cash. Rs.	as.	Credit. Rs.	as.
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, per dozen	27	0	30	0
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale; the "Travelling Bottle," a flat and portable speciality for Travellers' use, per dozen	18	0	21	0
COGNAC, Old Pale, per dozen	24	0	27	0
COGNAC, Old, per dozen	18	0	21	0

A fresh supply of these fine Spirits on sale by the

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CLARET.
PETIT MEDOC.
A sound, agreeable Breakfast Wine.
Cash. Credit.
Per dozen......Rs. 11 Rs. 12-8

CLARET.
MEDOC.
A very superior Breakfast or Cup Wine.
Cash. Credit.
Quarts, per dozen......Rs. 14-8 Rs. 16
Pints, per dozen...... ,, 8 ,, 9

CLARET.
SAINT JULLIEN.
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash. Credit.
Per dozen......Rs. 21 Rs. 24

CLARET.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
A very fine, full-bodied, Dinner Wine.
Cash. Credit.
Per dozen......Rs. 25 Rs. 28

CLARET.
CHATEAU MARGAUX.
A rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash. Credit.
Per dozen......Rs. 33 Rs. 36.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned.

				Rs.
CHAMPAGNE				
Champagne		Titus Newhouse ...	Quarts	18
do.	Rose	F. Wegelin ...	,,	20
do.		B. & E. Perrier ...	,,	36
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.				
Sparkling Schwarzhofberg		F. Kehrmann ...	Quarts	34
do.	Hock	do. ...	,,	22
do.	Moselle	do. ...	,,	22
do.	Moselle Muscatel	do. ...	,,	22
do.	Moselle No. 2	Titus Newhouse...	,,	30
do.	Moselle No. 2	do. ...	Pints	31
do.	Moselle No. 1	do. ...	Quarts	22
do.	Moselle No. 1	do. ...	Pints	23
STILL HOCK.				
Queen Victoria Vineyard		G. M. Pabstmann Son	Quarts	54
do.		do. ...	,,	48
Marcobrunner		do. ...	,,	30
Boxbentel Steinwein		do. ...	,,	24
Liobfraumilch		Gebr. Schmits ...	,,	18
Hochheimer		do. ...	,,	26
Schloss Johannisberg		do. ...	,,	32
Rudesheimer		do. ...	,,	36
CLARETS.				
Bages Pauliac		R. G. Hobbs & Co...	,,	34
Milon Pauliac		do. ...	,,	34
Clos Fourlet St. Emillion		do. ...	,,	28
Vrai canon		H. & C. Balaresque.	,,	24
Chateau de Frauds		do. ...	,,	19
Chateau Larose		H. Hernozant & Co.	,,	24
Chateau Leoville		do. ...	,,	19
Baumes Sauterne Superior Montheuil		Franc fils Aine do.	,,	36
Chateau Bel Air St. Julien Medoc		do. ...	,,	24
Chateau Delorme Margaux		do. ...	,,	24
SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.				
Sherry No. 4		Titus Newhouse ...	Quarts	26
Old Champagne Cognac		H. & C. Balaresque.	,,	22
Brandy		H. Hibelot & Co ...	,,	20
do.		R. G. Hobbs & Co...	,,	24
Old Cognac		do. ...	,,	30
Absinthe		do. ...	,,	30
Burgundy Porto		do. ...	,,	12
do.		do. ...	,,	16
Best Old Cognac		do. ...	,,	30
do.		Blanchy Freres & Co	,,	30
Brandy		John Bakes ...	,,	15
Bonekamp of Maagbitter		H. Underberg Albrecht...	,,	20
Magenbitter		Idocius Roberts ...	,,	20

Terms—Cash.

Bombay, January 1869. VOLKART BROTHERS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS & Co.'s BEER, bottled by Messrs. H. Stone & Co. Apply to LYON & Co.

Bombay, 5th March 1869.

CHARLES TOVEY AND SON.

Messrs Owen and Okell, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines :—

		Quarts 1 and 3 Doz. Cases. per doz.	Pints 2 Doz Cases. per doz.
SHERRIES.	Amontillado	Rs. 28	Rs. —
	No. 2 WhiteCapsule	,, 32	,, 17
	,, 3 Green Seal	,, 24	,, —
	,, 1 Ruby Capsule	,, 40	,, 21
	,, 3 "Crowns" Solera	,, 44	,, 23
SAUTERNES.	Two headed Eagle	,, 25	,, 13½
CLARETS.	No. 4 White Capsule	,, 15	,, —
	,, 3 ,, ,,	,, 20	,, 11
	,, 2 c Blue Capsule	,, 24	,, 13
	,, 2 B ,, ,,	,, 30	,, 16
	,, 2 Yellow Capsule	,, 36	,, 19
	,, 1 Two headed Eagle	,, 40	,, 21

Orders for the undermentioned shipments (*shortly expected to arrive.*) can now be registered :—

Per "Noel," from Bordeaux,
Cognac, Sauternes.
Per "Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,
White and Red Burgundies, Champagne, Cognac, Claret.
Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux,
Champagne, Claret.
Per "Merwanjee Framjee," from London,
Hock, Moselle, Hollands, Geneva.
Per "Star of the South," from London,
Moselle.
Per "Hindustan" from London.
Islay, Malt, and Irish Whiskey, Old Tom, Port.

OWEN AND OKELL.

Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.
Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta, Also, E. I. Burton Pale Ale, bottled by "Parle," in prime condition Rs. 4-12 per doz. quarts.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN ; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.		Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to	21
Superfine do. do.	18	,,	21
Balbriggan embossed Silk do.	25		
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14	,,	20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25		
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	,,	18½
Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	,,	24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20		
Do. Fancy Striped	23		
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	,,	45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3	,,	6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½		
Silk and Wool Pants	6	,,	8
India Gauze Pants	7	,,	8
Grey Merino Pants	6	,,	8
Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy Cotton	2½		

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts, per doz 55, 60,	65	0
Do. Dress Do.	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each	10	8
Do. all Wool ,,	10	0
Do. Cashmere ,,	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts ,,	12	8
French Printed Shirts per dozen	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits each	25	0
Cashmere Do.	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable)	20	0
Prince of Wales Do.	18	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.		Rs.	as.
The Pall Mall	per dozen	7	0
do with Tie	,,	7	8
The Belgian	,,	7	0
do. with Tie	,,	7	8
The Shakspear	,,	7	0
do. with Tie	,,	7	8
The Regent	,,	7	0
The Indian	,,	7	0
The Improved West End	,,	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do.	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf	1	0
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c. ...Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
An immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties		
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs. Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes	
Damask Table Cloths, to one dozen to twenty persons	
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen	12-8 to 25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders	16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs	32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.		Rs.
Gold Solitaires Plain	15	to	30
,, ,, Chased	15	,,	30
,, ,, Enameled	16	,,	30
,, Sleeve Links	18	,,	30
,, Shirt Studs	14	,,	30
,, Scarf Rings	8	,,	12
,, Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10	,,	30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.		Rs.
Overland Trunks	20	to	32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	,,	70
Railway Portmanteaus	16	,,	30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)			
Scotch Mauds	12	,,	35
Railway Rugs	12	,,	50

Whitney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

HAT DEPARTMENT.		Rs.	as.
Paris Hats		14	0
Drab Shell Felt		10	8
The Celt Black and Drabs		8	8
The Jerome	do.	7	8
The Cantab	do.	7	8
The Isis	do.	7	8
The Derby	do.	7	8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY { Hunting, Patent Inner Bands. ,, Turban ,, lined Cork. ,, Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes's Patent, best quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S } Black Velvet Hats ......Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies Kid Gloves............Rs. 2 As. 8.

Gent.'s	Gent.'s	Gent.'s
Military Doe.	Lisle Thread.	Black.
Dogskin.	White.	Drabs assorted.
Driving Gloves.	Straw.	French Dog Skin
Drab Norway.	Lavender.	

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent.'s Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames, Ladies' Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla,
ALSO
No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established in 1851.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received Overland.

Wedding and Mourning Orders executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N. B —Ladies' Own Materials made up.

MRS. LAKE

HAS just received the following New Goods "Overland," per Steamer "Sumatra" :—

The New "Millinery" Hat for Ladies.
The New Opera Cloak.
The New Imperial Chignon.
The New Tortoiseshell Comb for Chignon.
The New "Victoria" flounced Dress Improver.
The New Comb in Jet and Pearls.
The New large Pearls for Chignon.
The New fluted Horse Hair Dress Improver.
The New frilled Petticoat, White and Coloured.

BONNETS & HATS. { Dress Bonnets, in great variety. Ladies' Riding Hats with Veils. Ladies', Children's, and Infants' Hats. Black and White Tulle Hats, trimmed, Feathers and Flowers.

FOR BALL AND DINNER DRESSES. { Rich Satins, Moires, coloured Shot, and plain Silks, coloured and white Grenadines, Opera Cloaks, Fans, Gloves, &c.

FOR WEDDINGS. { Bridal Wreaths and Veils, Handkerchiefs, Rich Satins, Moires, Tulle, Grenadine, Silks, Gloves, Fans, Parasols. &c.

FOR MOURNING. { Paramattas, Silks, Merinos, Crepes, Alpaca, Silk Grenadine, Tulle, Bonnets, Hats, Jet Combs, and Ornaments, Jet Trimmings, Black Silk Stockings, Gloves &c.

FOR INFANTS. { Hoods, Cloaks, Pelisses, Pinafores Bibs, Socks, Woollen Boots, Woollen Hoods, also House Frocks at Rs. 4 8 as. each.

"Ladies' own Materials made up."

"All orders carefully and expeditiously attended to."—Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

"Overland Trunks on hand."

Uxbridge House, Byculla, Bombay ; and also No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, January, 1869.

NOTICES

TO-NIGHT.
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE.

FAREWELL AND COMPLIMENTARY
BENEFIT
TO
GRACE EGERTON
(Mrs. GEORGE CASE).

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, 13th MARCH.

GRACE EGERTON
(Mrs. GEORGE CASE)
respectfully announces that her
FAREWELL BENEFIT
will take place on
THIS EVENING, 13th MARCH,

When she trusts that her patrons will evince their approval of her efforts to please them by according her a bumper house on this her

LAST APPEARANCE.

In grateful acknowledgment of the hearty welcome she has received during her short stay in Bombay, and the unprecedented amount of patronage bestowed upon her entertainments,

EVERY LADY AND GENTLEMAN

purchasing a Ticket for the Dress Circle or Stalls will be presented with a

CARTE DE VISITE
OF
Mrs. GEORGE CASE,
OR OF
Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE CASE,

Photographed by some of the leading Artists in Australia.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Are ready and may be selected from a very large assortment at Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's. An early application will secure a better choice.

The programme will be especially selected, including for the first time,

THE [illegible] VOLUNTEER.

A Comic Sketch, entitled,
MARRIED AND SETTLED,
MISS McDURK,
With Scotch Song and Highland Fling, &c., &c., &c.

That extraordinary Illusion,
THE PROTEAN CABINET,
Will be TRULY and FULLY EXPLAINED.
Mr. CASE will ENTER the CABINET and
DISAPPEAR WITHOUT CLOSING THE DOORS,
Thus really exposing the secret.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (all numbered)	Rs. 5
Stalls (all numbered)	,, 3
Upper Circle	,, 2
Pit	,, 1

Doors open at half-past 8, Performance to commence at 9 P.M precisely.

Tickets to be had only of Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Hummum Street, Fort, where a plan of the Dress Circle and Stalls can be seen.

There are only 172 Dress Circle Seats and 111 Stalls, and no more Tickets will be issued than there are numbered Seats for in those places.

6 Clare Road, Byculla.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY, 1869.

It is proposed to have an Irish Dinner on St. Patrick's Day A Committee has been formed as under :—

Chairman.
Colonel H. D. Torrens, C.B.

Members.

J. Dunbar, Esq.	Dr. W. Collum.
Captain G. F. Henry.	Captain T. M. Filgate.
Dr. F. G. Joynt.	J. W. Orr, Esq.
G. F. Farran, Esq.	Dr. R. A. Dallas.
Captain G. O'B. Carew.	G. S. V. Fitzgerald, Esq.

Captain W. P. Walshe, Honorary Secretary.

Gentlemen desirous of subscribing are requested to forward their names as quickly as possible to the Hon. Secretary, in order that arrangements may be made.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Callianjee Sewjee, in the firm of Callianjee Sewjee and Company, as G. I. P. Railway Carting Contractors, ceased from and after the 1st January last. The business is now carried on by the undersigned under the style of Callianjee Sewjee & Co.

GEORGE EDMUND PILCHER.
VUNDRAVUN PURSHOTUMDASS.

Bombay, 1st March 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the interest of Butchoobace, widow of the late Merwanjee Nowrojee Narialwalla, in a piece of Government land, containing 46,220 square yards, registered under Collector's No. 99, Survey No. 690, in the Collector's Rent Roll, with such buildings as are standing thereon, situated at Mount, Mazagon, seized under Distress Warrant for non-payment of the revenue, will be sold by Public Auction at the Collector's Office, in the Elphinstone Circle, at noon on Tuesday the 6th April 1869.

F. R. S. WYLLIE, Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 5th March 1869.

BOMBAY RECLAMATOIN COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation.)—Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office in Elphinstone Circle, on Monday the 15th instant at 3 P.M., to receive the Accounts made up to 30th November 1868, in terms of clause 155 of the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866.

JAMES G. SMITH, }
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd March 1869.

N.B.—The Transfer Books will be closed from Friday the 12th to Monday the 15th instant, both days inclusive.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—SIXTH CALL on NEW SHARES.—NOTICE.—A Sixth Call of Rupees Fifty per Share on the new shares in the Company has this day been made payable to us at the office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on 1st April 1869.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 10th March 1869. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—Tenders are invited to be lodged up till noon on Monday, 15th instant, for repairs necessary to the ship "Kooria Mooria." For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th March 1869.

NOTICE.—Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 31st inst., for the Feed, Shoeing, and Veterinary treatment for two years of the Horses belonging to the General Post Office.

Tenders should specify the rate per month for each horse.

A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

The conditions of the Contract Deed and all other particulars can be learnt by personal application at the Post Office, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

C. A. STUART, Post Master.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK TELEGRAPH POSTS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,000 Teak Wood Telegraph Posts.

Specification and Form of Tender, (price Re. 1) can be obtained by applying at the Store-keeper's Office, Byculla.

To give Houses out of Bombay an opportunity of tendering, Tenders will be received at the Agent's office, Fort, Bombay, up to noon on the 1st of May next.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Acting Storekeeper.

Store's Office, Byculla, Bombay, 6th March 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Contract for the levy of Duties on Imports and Exports of all sorts and description, for the year 1869-70, *i. e.* from 1st April 1869 to 31st March 1870, will be given by public competition on the 15th March 1869 at 2 P.M., at the Office of the Assistant Magistrate and President Municipality, Sholapoor.

Any one desirous of taking this Contract should be in attendance there on the day and at the time indicated.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to the Secretary Sholapoor Municipality.

APPAJEE ROWJEE,
Chairman M. M. C.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Sholapoor, 10th Feb. 1869.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited.—Notice is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of the undersigned in Elphinstone Circle, on Wednesday the 17th day of March next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering, and, if so determined, confirming the following Resolution passed at a Meeting of Shareholders of the Company held this day :—

"That the Directors be, and they are hereby authorized from time time, at their discretion, to sell all or any of the assets, debts, or outstandings of the Company, either by Public Auction or private contract, and to empower the purchasers of such or any of the assets, debts, or outstandings to take all necessary steps to recover the same, or at his or their discretion to compromise any or either of the debts sold to him or them with the debtor or debtors."

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th February 1869.

FIRST CLASS PRIZE MEDAL.—Messrs. SYKES and DWYER have the pleasure to announce that they have been awarded first class Prize Medal for their selection of Photographs exhibited at the Broach Exhibition.

STUDIO.—No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

Portraits taken daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. at moderate rates.

NOW BEING PUBLISHED, a Series of 43 Magnificent Photographs of the famous temples of Palitana, in one handsome volume, with historical and descriptive introduction by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.

Subscribers registered at the Studio.

FOR SALE, Views of the Broach Exhibition. The far-famed Banian tree at Sookulteera, near Broach, said to be the largest tree in the world—Bombay, Sholapore, Caves of Karlee and Elephanta, Bhore Ghaut, &c.—Native characters.

SYKES and DWYER.

NOTICES.

ICE MACHINES.—Just to hand a fresh stock of Carries' Ice-Making Machines, of the improved kind, at greatly reduced prices for cash.

To make 2½ lbs. each operation......Rs. 125
,, ,, 4½ ,, ,, ,, ... ,, 225

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE ARMY and NAVY DRINKING CUP and Reversible Wine-Cups. (The Wine Cups closing into the Drinking Cup.) Sole Agents for Bombay, Soundy & Co., Rampart Row.

Prices.—In excellent white hard Metal, Electro-silvered throughout, (not Gold Electro-plated) and with perfectly plain surface. The two in case complete, Rs. 14.

In clear ringing best German Silver, ornamented, exterior richly Electro-silvered, and all interiors pure Gold Electro-plated. The two in superior case complete, Rs. 32.

In Hall Marked pure silver, ornamented, and all interiors, pure gold Electro-plated. The two in beautiful case complete, Rs. 120.

For the Field, for Shikaree, for the Camp, for Board-ship, for the Traveller, for the Dining Table, and for general utility, this adaptation is unequalled both for elegance and economy.

An Engraving representing actual size sent on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

STAFF CORPS BINOCULARS.
(SIMILAR IN FORM TO THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.)
This admirable Binocular has

THREE TRANSPOSING SIGHTS,
"FIELD," "MARINE," AND "THEATRE."

It will be found on trial to be one of the most perfect Binoculars yet produced.

In Black Leather and Black Mountings, in Sling Case......Rs. 84
In Coloured Leather and Electro Silver Mountings, in Sling Case ......
In Coloured Leather and Electro Gold Mountings, in Sling Case ......

TELESCOPES.

Splendid German Silver Telescope, complete, 36 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional Eye-piece for viewing the sun, and one Day Eye-piece of extra power ; diameter of Object-glass, 2¼ inches ; with Vertical and Horizontal Adjustment ; or German Silver Tripod Stand for placing it on a table, with revolving Axis ; Circular Hinge Adjustment, &c. ; fitted in French Polished Mahogany case, thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock ; also an extra Tripod stand of solid Mahogany, with German Silver fittings, for outdoor use.

Price complete......Rs. 400.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

FINE FLAVOURED SHERRIES.

Warranted pure and unadulterated, the first expression of the
BEST GRAPES.

GOLDEN SHERRY.
A Rich and Luscious Wine.
Case containing one dozen quarts ......Rs. 22
(White Capsule.)

FINE SHERRY.
A wholesome, invigorating, Tonic Wine.
Case containing one dozen quarts ......Rs. 26
(Black Capsule.)

EAST INDIA SHERRY.
Double voyaged, and of remarkably fine quality.
Case containing one dozen quarts......Rs. 34
(Blue Capsule.)

The above Wines are from the eminent Firm of HENRI KLASEREI, and are guaranteed to be free from any mixture whatever.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HENRI KLASEREI,
SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.—The Improved Instruments made for India to the express order of Soundy & Co. are much lighter than those formerly manufactured, thereby enabling Ladies to get a firmer hold, and giving greater power of execution and brilliancy ; those constructed with steel vibrators, have the advantage of never getting out of tune, and are used by the Principal Professors in England.

THE TREBLE CONCERTINA, DOUBLE ACTION.
With 48 Keys, full compass, 3 Octaves and 3 Notes.

No. 1. A very excellent Instrument in Mahogany Box, strongly recommended ......Rs. 70

No. 2. Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed, (i. e. surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rosewood Box ......Rs. 100

No. 3. Ditto, highly finished, improved bellows, ornamented, metal inlaid, and silver-tipped metal studs, in Rosewood Box ......Rs. 150

No. 4. The Patent Concert Concertina Amboyna ends, inlaid, gilt studs, and tempered steel vibrators, &c., &c., in Amboyna Box ......Rs. 225

This Instrument is specially suitable for presentation to a Lady, and cannot be surpassed in tone and finish.

THE BARITONE CONCERTINA

Is, in pitch, exactly one octave lower than the Treble Concertinas, and the fingering being precisely similar in both instruments, any person already acquainted with the one can with very little practice perform on the other.

The Baritone is peculiarly adapted for the performance of Sacred Music, and as an accompaniment to the voice. It is also an excellent substitute for the Tenor Violin (or Viola) and the Violoncello : enabling the performer to take either of these parts in a concerted piece.

The tone of the Baritone Concertina is rich, full, and sonorous ; it seldom gets out of order, and rarely requires turning.

Compass, 3 Octaves and 3 Notes.

Best finished Rosewood Instrument, with metal studs, in Rosewood Box, Rs. 250.

GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

A very large Stock of these Instruments continually on sale.

20 to 28 keys ......Rs. 15 to 35
20 keys, "Organ" tone or "Voix Celeste," from......Rs. 25 to 50

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

TO be RAFFLED for SHORTLY, a Freehold House, situated in Duncan Road (assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 37 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 385 and 386), outside the Fort, Bombay.

170 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

The property is now let at the low rental of Rs. 80 per month. Printed particulars of title, &c., may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

G. B. GLADDING,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

33 Meadow Street, Bombay.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadavie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

ADDIS' PATENT CART.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the above Patent, all applications for supply thereof, and information connected therewith, to be directed to Mr. FELIX KLINGELHOEFER, Tanna.

Tanna, 15th January 1869.

STILL ON HAND, a few copies of "An Examination of the Principles of the System of Municipal Government in force in the City of Bombay ; with a brief exposition of some of its Theoretical and Practical Defects ; being the purport of a Memorandum submitted to the Bombay Government by a Local Justice of the Peace."—Price 12 annas.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 21st October 1868

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50, with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING and OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks, with Calendar, Thermometer Barometer, &c., &c. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches, which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French and German Jewellery.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Musical Boxes carefully repaired

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of lever action 8-day Clocks. Price Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET and Co.
Established 1858.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.
6, Meadow Street,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.

ROSSELET & Co.

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, &c.,

Dr. Murray begs to announce that he has appointed his Sole Agents

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

in the Bombay Presidency for his celebrated

MURRAY'S SPECIFIC
FOR
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, &c.,

Extensively ordered by the Faculty for many years past.
Sold in bottles at

Cash. Credit.
Rs. 3-8 Rs. 4-0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

ACTIVE inquiry for New Bombay Bank shares at Rs. 565. Other shares remain unaltered.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscirbtion Captal.	Nom. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
3,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	565
3,750,000	1,000	all	7½ p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1550
800,000	250	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	280
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½

LAND COMPANIES.

,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1320
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	825
1,080,000	1,000	550	,,11-14	Do. New	390
...	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	75
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	730
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	290

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
75,000	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	400do.	Bombay Press Co.	1680
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	410
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co	2900
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1100
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	8750
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1165
100,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3500
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	210
30,000	2,500	2,500	390 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2450
145,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	226
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

[illegible]	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
125,[illegible]	2,500	all	137½	Alliance Spinning	1680
20,000	[illegible],000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,[illegible]	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p c.	Bombay United	845
...	500	[illegible]	12 p c.	Broach Mills	275
160,000	5,000	al[illegible]	...	Coorla Spinning	1875
150,000	2,000	2,000	30	Great Eastern	1400
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	660
200,000	2,500	all	...	[illegible]riental	1070
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1400

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	600	Bombay Ship Co.	1825
260,000	2,500	all	300	Bombay Coast	3[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	330
...	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	230

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
1,045,000	500	...	Jan. '[illegible]	Bank of Bombay	108
800,000	25	13½	...	Do. China	3
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	150	75	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	26
2,000,000	200	35	Sept. '67	,, Trdg & B'nkg	20
2,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
500,000	200	...	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	16
...	200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	13
...	400	400	...	B'gal Cr'dit Mobilier	2
1,200,000	130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	5

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112
Five per cent	108
Four per cent	94¾
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103¼
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	98

BANK OF BOMBAY'

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	11 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolas	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 106-6
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar G[illegible] 10 oz. English	,, 16-7-6

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 12TH MARCH 1869.

OLD.	Per Candy.
Dhollera Bhownuggur	245 to 247
Vingorla	235 to 237
Dharwar, Sawginned	265 to 266
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee Akote	270 to 272
Hingunghat	277 to 280
Broach N.G.	268 to 270
Do. M.G.	287 to 289
Veeraval	255 to 258
Khandeish Barsee	266 to 267

Ready sales 4,375 Candies. Market firm.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 12.

Carruthers, Ensign, 1-4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Conybeare, Lieutenant Colonel, 18th B. Royal Artillery, on leave, from England.
Day, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from England.
Gibb, 2nd Captain, 18th B. Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from England.
Beauchamp, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Deesa.
Sheppel, Captain, 18th B. Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from England.
Campbell, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Umritsur.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 12.

Willoughby, Lieutenant, 3rd Light Cavalry, to rejoin, to Poona.
Twemlow, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Sattara.

The following Officers will leave to-day for England:—
Bannerman, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough.
Holloway, Surgeon Major, 37th Regiment, on medical certificate.
Addington, Major, 38th Regiment, on leave.
Thomas, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 49th Regiment, on leave.
Justice, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate.
Beaumont, Lieutenant, 1-23rd Foot, on medical certificate.
Collum, Surgeon Major, Assay Master, on furlough.
Campbell, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—12TH MARCH.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7 6d. per ton
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal. ,,
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. ,,
Overland	Cotton	£7 0s. 0d. p. 40 c. ft.
China	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 10 to 15 per chest
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 per ton.
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Cherokee	Coffey	Mauritius, Jan. 26.
	Sumatra (s)	White	Suez, Feb. 27.
	Mahabuleshwur	Corney	Liverpool, Nov. 10.
	Tennyson	Hawkins	Liverpool, Oct. 2.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Duppy	Goa, March 10.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Beeston Castle	Doyal	Moulmein.
	Mohideen Bux	Nacoda	Cayalpatam.
	H. M.'s Octavia (s)	Alexander	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Per ship Hero, from London.—Spoke the ship Bevelow, from Liverpool, to Bombay, and ship Lord Raglan, from Bangkok to London, 37 days out.

The ship Macedon, Widdicome, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The ship Toftscomb, to Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.
DEPARTURES.

Mar. 7 Burmah (s) — City of London — —

MADRAS.
ARRIVAL.

Mar. 6 Nubia (s) Woolcott Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Mar. 9 Punjaub (s) Parker Calcutta.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic Week ending 7th March, 1869.
Open 874 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
[illegible]aching	71,608	5	3
Merchandize	2,71,450	13	3
Electric Telegraph	1,272	1	0
Earth Trains	3,345	0	0
Total Rs.	3,47,676	3	4
Corresponding week last year open 873¼ Miles Total Rs.	4,77,979	8	10
Increase	1,30,303	5	9

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 6th March 1869.
Open 307¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	46,200	5	11
Merchandize	62,941	14	4
Back Bay Earth Trains	4,848	3	0
Electric Telegraph	562	14	0
Total Rs.	1,14,553	5	3

Corresponding week in March 1868.
Open 306 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	38,753	4	3
Merchandize	61,869	3	7
Back Bay Earth Trains	5,071	5	9
Electric Telegraph	948	8	
Total Rs.	1,06,642	5	7
Increase	7,910	15	8

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

FOR PROMOTING THE CHRISTIAN EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CHILDREN THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President, ex-officio.

Hon. Sir R. Couch. — Ven. Archdeacon Leigh-Lye.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs. — Rev. F. J. Spring.
G. Foggo, Esq. — Rev. C. T. Wilson.
C. E. Chapman, Esq. — Rev. W. Maule
A. T. Crawford, Esq. — Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
H. M. Birdwood, Esq. — Rev. C. Gilder.

Rowland Hamilton, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.
Rev. G. C. Reynell, Hon. Secretary.

The Board makes grants to Diocesan School Byculla, St. Peter's School Mazagon, Bishop's School Poona, Poona Girls' Schools, Sholapoor European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 400 a month. Aggregate attendance at Schools 242.

The Board has also agreed to help to establish a School for the Children of Military Pensioners at Panchgunny.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work, Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. They will be received by Rev. G. C. Reynell, Chaplain of Byculla, or may be paid on application to Mr. F. Valladares. G. C. REYNELL,
Bombay, 24th October 1868. Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

QUIN—February 11th, at No. 3, Hurst Terrace, Bexly, Kent, England, Eliza, the beloved wife of W. Quin, Esq., late Commissioner of Police, Hongkong, aged 45, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to bemoan her loss.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

NEWTON—March 7th, at Allahabad, the wife of Thomas Newton, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1869.

THE Octroi Bill has pas[illegible] now the Legislative Council. Those who in[illegible]ced it, who promoted it, and manipulated exis[illegible] taxation to render it necessary, look very glum—[illegible] well they may. Their great object, the infliction of transit duties, what we justly called the levying of black-mail, has been frustrated. Transit duties—especially the pet duty on cotton, to levy which the Bill was introduced—have been struck out; and all those who opposed the retrograde project have reason to be satisfied with that result of their labours. Even the hypocritical phraseology, upon the invention of which our local Jesuits piqued themselves, has disappeared. The ingenious phrases about breaking bulk and changing hands have been removed, and the working of a system of drawbacks has been imposed on the Commissioner of Customs, with no other result than that of imposing on him vexatious labours, and of placing uncertain amounts of money in the Municipal Exchequer. Mr. Munguldass is the most to be pitied. He now stands before his countrymen as the principal man who has been the means of restoring "Peishwa's rule" and extracting taxes from the food of the people. What a brilliant result of two years' hard labour and scheming! Nor is this all. The metal worker, one of the few manufacturing traders of Bombay, is struck by the Bill. So that Mr. Munguldass has achieved the unenvied distinction of discouraging a local industry, and taxing the commonest food of the poorest of the people. We are heartily glad that, thanks to a persistent opposition, this wretched measure is no worse; but we sincerely condole with all its promoters on the petty issue of their sweeping, but mischievous, schemes.

AMONG other changes in the military system of Great Britain, not the least important is that which relates to the relative positions of the Secretary of War and the Commander-in-Chief. Hitherto the theory has been that the command and control of the Army was vested in the Crown and exercised under its orders by the Commander-in-Chief. Practically the power of the Sovereign through the Commander-in-Chief has been gradually diminishing, owing to the control of the purse held by the Secretary for War. For the first time, however, in the history of our country has it now been openly proclaimed that, in great as in little matters, the control of the Army is vested entirely in the Secretary of War, and that the land forces of the Crown are, in the fullest sense of the term, a Parliamentary Army. To show that we are not overstating the case, we will refer our readers to the statement of Mr. Cardwell in the House of Commons on the 23rd February. In reply to a question from Mr. Ellice, he said that the authority of the Secretary of War was supreme, and may be brought to bear even on minor promotions, and ought also to bear on the discipline of the Army. If this doctrine is to be adopted, the Commander-in-Chief is reduced to the position of a mere Adjutant General, and it is one which it would scarcely comport with the dignity of the Duke of Cambridge to continue to hold. That there is a wish to oust His Royal Highness from his present post is, we think, very probable; and we are the rather led to arrive at this conclusion by the onslaught on the Duke made by Mr. Trevelyan. It is true he apologised for his remarks, but we not the less believe them to have been inspired, and to have been put forward as a feeler. There is, however, no mistake as to Mr. Cardwell's meaning, and it now remains to be seen what line the Duke of Cambridge will adopt, whether he will put up with the position marked out for him, avowedly accept it with the intention of opposing a passive resistance to all attempts to deprive him of authority, or boldly declare that it would be inconsistent with his dignity to continue to hold the office of Commander-in-Chief any longer. It is notorious that the Duke of Cambridge is so fond of the profession as to be willing to make some sacrifices in order to retain his connection with it. It is also well known that his disposition is not of an unyielding nature. Likewise it is no secret that he is very much influenced by those about him. It is, therefore, far from being improbable that he will remain at the Horse Guards. The question now arises, whether, supposing he declines to resign, he will frankly accept the position, or offer a silent but persistent opposition to all attempts to control his authority? If left to himself we believe that he would adopt the more honest course. As, however, we have remarked above, the minor satellites at the Horse Guards possess a great and often a baneful influence over him. Naturally they would view with disgust any attempt to limit the power and patronage which, through His Royal Highness's facility of disposition, they now possess; and judging from the past, from the obstructiveness and blind conservatism exhibited by all classes of Horse Guards' officials, we believe that their influence would always be exercised in opposition to the wishes of the Secretary of War. Let us now consider for a moment what the action of the Duke of Cambridge should be. It may be looked at from two points of view,—one, the purely personal, and the other, the public weal stand-point. As regards the first, we are of opinion that the Duke of Cambridge would best consider his position as a prince of the blood royal by at once sending in his resignation. As long as he, even though merely in theory, took his commands direct from the Sovereign, he, though a Royal Highness, could well be content to occupy his present post, notwithstanding occasional rough remarks and a few censures in the House of Commons. Now, however, the case is completely changed. In future the Commander-in-Chief will be as liable to be called to account by any obscure M. P., who has a relation to push or a grievance to urge, as the pettiest official in the kingdom. It surely does not require much reflection to decide that a Royal Highness, exposed to such treatment, would be in a false and undignified position. Even were his exalted rank to shield him from such annoyances, there would in that very fact be an argument against his holding such a post, for, in plain English, the state of the case would be that a Royal Highness as Commander-in-Chief was to a certain extent irresponsible. This argument, moreover, holds good, both in the present state of affairs and in that foreshadowed by Mr. Cardwell.

It now only remains for us to consider how far the efficiency of the Army, and consequently the interests of the country, will be affected by the proposed change of system. Promotion and discipline, Mr. Cardwell considers, should both be under the control of the Secretary of War, and there is no doubt that there is an intimate connection between the two, for the former may be made use of to uphold the latter. We would, however, pause for a moment to ask Mr. Cardwell what it is that he really means. Does he mean that all brevet, unattached, and occasional promotion is to be made direct by the Secretary for War? If so, how will he obtain the information requisite for a decision as to conflicting claimants? Does he consider that he possesses sufficient experience and military knowledge to be able to appreciate at its just value the importance or excellence of the services of the officers promoted? Does he imagine that he will be able to discriminate between the recommendations of a general officer of average insight into character, and ordinary military acquirements, and those of a general officer whose simple assertion is sufficient to establish merit? Does he think that he is able to determine what are the circumstances which extenuate a want of discipline in one regiment and aggravate it in another? Does he think he can feel the pulse of the Army and understand its moral requirements and sympathies? These questions show that the change must be made with caution, and a due care for military efficiency. The nation would not stand any return to a system like that under which the elder Pitt was deprived of his Cornetcy on account of a vote adverse to the Ministry.

SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD proposes commanding the troops in person at the approaching military display at Umballa, having under him three or perhaps four Brigadiers. Colonel Hume, Her Majesty's 55th Regiment, will hold one of these posts, and Colonel J. Turner, C.B., R.A., another.

IT is rumoured, if we may trust the "Pioneer," that a memorandum is in course of compilation under the auspices of the Government of Bengal, designed to impeach the accuracy of many of [illegible] conclusions, both linguistic and poli[illegible]tical, adopted in Mr. W. W. Hunter's [illegible]recent publications.

THE pressure of [illegible] extreme want, so far as the Punjab is concerned, seems confined to the districts ne[illegible] D[illegible]lhi.

A CONVINCING proof of the danger of famine having passed away has been given by the issue of orders that, on and after 23rd March, the old rates for the transport of grain by railway, within the districts affected by the late drought, shall be resumed.

AN instance, the first, of an ancient weapon of true bronze being found in India has occurred. Colonel Strachey, says the "Pioneer," exhibited one lately to the Asiatic Society which had been found near Jubbulpore. Mr. Tween has analyzed the metal of which it is composed, and finds it to consist of 86·7 part of copper and 13·3 parts of tin.

LAST Tuesday evening the jury in the case of Elias *vs.* Jordan, pending before the High Court at Allahabad, returned a verdict of not guilty on the first count of the charge, viz. lurking house trespass with intent to commit adultery; and guilty on the second count, viz., house trespass in Mr. Elias's house on the night in question. The prisoner was released on bail, and told to present himself at the next Criminal Sessions before the High Court, as the learned Judge had reserved a point of law bearing on the case, which would probably be decided before that time. The point of law reserved is, whether the offence of house trespass is constituted if a person against the will of the owner enters a house for the purpose of having a clandestine interview with the owner's wife.

A PESHAWUR letter, alluding to the arrival of Shere Ali Khan at that place, says—"The Ameer is a fine handsome man of middle age, appears to be affable in conversation, speaking Hindustanee fluently. He had a few respectable-looking men riding near him, and a very numerous suite of dirty-clothed followers, both horse and foot. He proceeded to the mission compound in the city, where he will stay for the five or six days he remains at Peshawur. He has a guard of honour from the 104th Regiment allowed him." Another letter mentions that the Ameer "was particularly pleased with a detachment of the 36th Regiment that went out to Jumrood, and made tender enquiries about 'those guns that you load from behind.' His followers are wild looking fellows, and armed to the teeth." It is added that the services of Dr. Bellew have been applied for in the capacity of interpreter to the Ameer. On Friday, the 6th there was to be a grand field day, every regiment to be furnished with twenty rounds of ammunition, and artillery in proportion.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 10TH MARCH, 1869.

Mr. Grant Duff stated in the House of Commons last night, in reply to Mr. Denison, that in compliance with a request of the Ameer of Afghanistan Sir John Lawrence had given him six lacs of rupees, and had sanctioned the further payment of a similar amount. Sir John had also sent the Ameer a present of muskets and ammunition.

No formal condition was attached to these gifts, which were merely intended as a pledge of good will, and Mr. Duff expressed a hope that a strong Government was about to be established. Sir John Lawrence, he said, never contemplated a subsidy, and Government considered itself entirely unfettered as to the amount and kind of assistance to be rendered.

General (?) Lord Arthur Clinton is dead.

Advices from Constantinople state that Photiades Bey and the officers of his legation have left that city for Athens.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 19.

MR. GRANT DUFF, Under-Secretary for India, obtained leave to bring in a bill for the confirmation and execution of arrangements made between the Secretary of State in Council of India and the East India Irrigation and Canal Company, and for other purposes connected therewith.

The Queen sent down a message that she would receive both Houses of Parliament to present addresses in reply to the speech from the throne on Monday, the 22nd February, at 12 o'clock.

SONNET.

My Beauty! Though no mortal see thee now
Wakening from slumber on a winter morn
So far away! Yet on love's ardour borne
Now I am with thee, just as long ago,
Ere tyrant circumstance with iron brow
Drove us apart. Me to these Eastern skies
Exiled from thee, my earthly Paradise,
Leaving my darling lone and desolate
For years on years, alas! and me afar
Lone also through the years, unless some star,
Taking sweet pity on our dismal fate,
Should shine propitious, and send me elate,
Triumphant, back to thy dear heart again,
Or bring thee hither o'er the bounding main.

TREIZE FEVRIER.

Kheem, 13th February, 1869.

UMBALLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, 4TH MARCH.

I HEAR that Shere Ali Khan arrived at Peshawur yesterday and comes down to Umballa by dâk, and I suppose railway. At his special request Lieut.-Col. Charles Chamberlain is to accompany him as a sort of Governor General's Agent.

The detail of the encampment is not yet fixed, but it is believed that the troops—not belonging to the garrison—Shere Ali Khan, the Sikh Chiefs, and the Viceroy will all be encamped on the plain in front of cantonments, *i. e.* to the north of the station. The camp of the Viceroy will be placed in front of the Artillery quarter guard. The spot is a very convenient and pretty one, being sheltered by a small thin clump of trees, affording a view of the whole line of barracks and the extensive plain on which the manœuvres will take place, and having the Himalayas for a back-ground. The camp of the Commander-in-Chief will be pitched on an open space thinly dotted with trees, in rear of the Artillery hospital and in the very centre of the cantonment. The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab's camp will either be pitched in the Commissioner's compound or on a shady spot close to the Irregular Cavalry lines to the right rear of cantonments. If the Lieutenant Governor of the North West Provinces comes—as is most likely—his camp will be pitched on an open space between the Sudder Bazaar and the Telegraph Office. I give these details for the benefit of those of your readers who are acquainted with Umballa, and I fancy their number is large.

The authorities are anxious to show the Ameer the wonderful rapidity of fire practicable with the Snider rifle, and as we have no regiment in this division armed with that weapon, except the 92nd Highlanders, that corps will probably be ordered here from Jullundur, either instead of the 79th Highlanders from Delhi and Roorkee, or in addition to the force already directed to assemble here. I do not know whether I mentioned in my last that the 79th will arrive here by train from Delhi and Roorkee on the 21st, and that the 4th Hussars and Troop of Horse Artillery from Meerut will march in on the 20th. The detached companies of the Buffs at Dugshai and the 41st at Subathoo have received orders of readiness, but the day of their departure is not yet fixed. The 55th will arrive here by train from Cawnpore on the 7th, 8th, and 9th. 5-24 R. A., Garrison battery, arrived here this evening by train from Agra, and will probably recommence their march towards Meean Meer two days hence. The battery is under the command of Captain List and was to have been inspected here by Major General FitzMayer, but that official has unfortunately not yet quite recovered from the eff[illegible] effects of a rather bad accident which occurred to him a week ago. He was proceeding to an inspection when his horse shied, crossed its legs, and fell.

Major General Becher quits us for good on the morning of the 10th, and General Beatson, his successor, will arrive the preceding day.

I regret to say that small-pox has broken out at Kalka, the horse dâk terminus for those going up to Simla. I have as yet only heard of one victim, the daughter of Mrs. Johnson, an hotel-keeper.

We had yesterday a sharp shower of rain, which has laid the dust in a most agreeable manner, though it interfered somewhat with an instrumental concert of all the four bands in the station, which took place in the afternoon in Paget Park.

Lieut.-Colonel Roberts, R. A., is at present in this station, but proceeds in a few days to Simla to relieve Captain East, at present officiating for him as First Assistant Quarter Master General. I hear that Colonel Garden, Deputy Quarter Master General, and at present on leave, is in very bad health,—so promotion in the department may be looked for before long.

Captain East proceeds on relief by Lieut.-Colonel Roberts to assume his appointment of Assistant Quarter Master General in the Jhelum division, the head-quarters of which will for the next year be at Murree, Rawul Pindee—the destined head quarters not yet possessing sufficient accommodation for the additional staff officers.

6TH MARCH.

No day has yet been fixed for the durbar, but the troops are all to be assembled here by the 21st March. The 55th are to arrive here to-day, to-morrow, and the next day.

Major General Travers is to officiate as Major General Commanding the Meerut Division, vice Major General Harris, transferred to the Allahabad Division, and brought permanently on the establishment. Colonel Milne, formerly Commandant of the 1st N. I., is to be Brigadier General at Dinapore, vice Brigadier General Bourchier, transferred to the Eastern Frontier District.

THE INCOME TAX BILL.

WE have received a copy of the "Bill for imposing duties on income and profits arising from offices, property, professions and trades," prepared with the view of carrying out Sir R. Temple's recommendation to substitute an Income Tax for the present Tax on Trades and Professions. The Bill is a lengthy one, and it would be needless to republish it here *in extenso.*

In regard to exemptions from the Act it is proposed to provide—

Nothing in this Act applies to the pay and allowance of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of Her Majesty's Forces or of Her Majesty's Indian Forces, who are not in Civil employment, when such pay and allowances do not exceed Rs. 500 per mensem. Or to any moveable or immoveable Property solely employed for or dedicated to religious or charitable public purposes. The Governor General of India in Council may from time to time, by order, wholly exempt from the operation of this Act the whole or any part of the income and profits of any tribe or class of persons in British India. The Governor General of India in Council may revoke any such order.

The tax is to be leviable from the 1st of April next, and it will take the form of a duty of one per centum

in respect of every 'office or employment of profit in British India under Government or under a Company or a Municipal or other public Body or Association not being a Company, and upon every annuity, salary, or pension payable by Government, or by a Company or by a Municipal or other public Body not being a Company, to any person residing in British India or serving on board a ship trading between British Indian ports, whether on account of himself or another person so residing or serving. No income amounting to less than Rs. 41-10-8 per mensem shall be chargeable under this Part.

Shipping Companies trading between British India and any other country shall pay one per cent. on a moiety of the nett profits made by each ship during the year ending on the day on which the Company's accounts were last made up.

Every other company (not being an insurance company) shall pay one per cent. on the whole of the nett profits made in British India.

The next part of the Bill (Part IV)—the part affecting most of our readers—provides—

From the first day of April 1869, a yearly duty, in accordance with Schedule A to this Act annexed, shall be levied upon all income and profits accruing and arising in British India and not chargeable under Part II or Part III of this Act.

We apppend the Schedule—

SCHEDULE A.

Persons whose annual income or profits shall be assessed at not less than Rs. 500, but at less than Rs. 750, shall pay Rs. 6-0-0.

Persons whose annual income or profits shall be assessed at not less than Rs 750, but at less than Rs. 1,000, shall pay Rs. 8-8-0.

Persons whose annual income or profits shall be assessed at not less than Rs. 1,000, but at less than Rs. 1,500, shall pay Rs. 12-0-0.

Pesons whose annual income or profits shall be assessed at not less than Rs. 1,500, but at less than Rs. 2,000, shall pay Rs. 17-0-0.

Persons whose annual income or profits shall be assessed at not less than Rs. 2,000, but at less than Rs. 3,000, shall pay Rs. 24-0-0.

Persons whose annual income or profits shall be assessed at not less than Rs. 3,000, but at less than Rs. 4,000, shall pay Rs. 34-0-0.

And for every additional Rs. 1,000 of annual income or profits, or fractional parts thereof, so long as the whole amount assessed is less than Rs. 10,000, shall pay an additional duty of Rs. 10.

Persons whose annual income or profits shall be assessed at not less than Rs. 10,000, but at less than Rs. 12,500, shall pay Rs. 110-0-0.

Persons whose annual income or profits shall be assessed at not less than Rs. 12,500, but at less than Rs. 15,000, shall pay Rs. 135-0-0.

And for every additional Rs. 2,500 of annual profits, or fractional part thereof, so long as the whole amount assessed is less than Rs. 1,00,000, shall pay an additional duty of Rs. 25.

Persons whose annual income or profits shall be assessed at not less than Rs 1,00,000, but at less than Rs. 1,10,000, shall pay Rs. 1,040-0.

Persons whose annual income or profits shall be assessed at not less than Rs. 1,10,000, but at less than Rs. 1,20,000, shall pay Rs. 1,040-0-0.

And for every additional Rs. 10,000 of annual income or profits, or fractional part thereof, shall pay an additional duty of Rs 100.

The parts of the Bill to which we have not referred are taken up chiefly with formalities.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 19TH FEBRUARY.

MOST of the railway dividends have now been declared for the past half year, and the result is on the whole satisfactory. There is no decided instance of a falling off, and there are some noticeable symptoms of improvement, which may be ascribed partly to a better and more economical management of the lines themselves, and partly to a growth of revenue, the result of more active internal trade. The leading companies, such as the North-Western and Great Northern, have maintained their previous rate of dividend; in three cases, those of the Midland, Lancashire and Yorkshire, higher rates have been paid. One line, the Brighton, of which Mr. Samuel Laing is chairman, has declared a dividend at the rate of 1¼ per cent. per annum against *nil* at the same time last year. Another, the Great Eastern, can, if it pleases, declare a dividend of 1 per cent. against *nil* last year; but the board (whose chairman is the Marquis of Salisbury) prudently advises the shareholders to keep their money in hand and devote it to the improvement of the whole undertaking, with the certainty that next half year they shall have a still better account to show. With reference to the whole subject of railway dividends and revenues, as shown in the reports now issued, two remarks may be made. It is just doubtful whether some companies have not gone from an extreme of waste to an extreme of economy in their zeal to mend matters. The Brighton Railway, for instance, had been brought two years ago to almost hopeless insolvency by extravagant outlay, partly on new branches and extensions, and partly on the working of the old line. All that is now changed. Projected lines have been abandoned, and a mass of unproductive liabilities worked off, while the expenses have been reduced so low as to admit of many items being charged to current revenue which were formerly charged to capital, and yet leave a balance sufficient to pay a moderate dividend to the ordinary shareholders. But has saving not been sought by the sacrifice of efficiency? in other words, have not the working requirements of the line been starved in order to bring about an equilibrium and a balance on the right side of the half-yearly accounts? We shall be able to answer that question when the next half year comes round. The other observation I have to make refers to the two principal southern metropolitan lines, the Brighton and the South Eastern, in connection with a much debated point last summer. The fares for passengers were then raised on both, greatly to the indignation of our suburban residents, and it became an interesting subject for speculation whether the change would be a financial success to the two railways or not, or whether a falling off in the number of passengers would not counterbalance the increase in the fares. That question [illegible] has now been answered entirely to the satisfaction of the advocates of cheap fares. On both lines there has been a decrease of receipts from passenger traffic,—in the one case an absolute decrease in amount, in the other a relative one allowing for the additional mileage open. The number of passengers has fallen off enormously on the South Eastern; on the Brighton line the falling off in the first and second classes, where the advance in fares was greatest, was balanced by an increase in the third class fares, on which naturally the advance was least. While the Brighton directors have, by dint of wholesale retrenchment, been able to declare a trifling dividend, the South Eastern board, notwithstanding their longer mileage open and their higher fares, have only been able to pay 4 per cent. against 4½ per cent. last year before they had raised their fares. Thus neither company has benefitted by a measure which made the whole public their enemies, and our experience here confirms what, I presume, will be the experience of railways in all parts of the world, India included, namely—that while it is difficult to say how low you may not go with safety and profit, every attempt to raise the charges and a tariff which has once been in operation will infallibly have an adverse effect on the revenue of the line.

The public interest in the fortunes and misfortunes of Overend, Gurney, and Co. has not been allowed to flag. Mr. Edwards, the official assignee, whose evidence at the recent proceedings excited so much curiosity and amazement, read a long exculpatory defence of himself on Monday, at the Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Commissioner Holroyd. It must be understood that the exemplary assignee did not volunteer the explanation: it was extorted by a mandate from the Lord Chancellor, who required Mr. Edwards' answer to certain questions. The defence must therefore be taken as an *ex parte* statement by a man interested in putting the best face he could upon matters. So regarded it does not really amount to much more than we previously knew. Mr. Edwards admits the main facts that he was engaged to look after financial business, other than bill discounting, for the Lombard Streed firm, at a fixed salary of £5,000 a year; that he acted as their nominee in certain matters connected with the Atlantic Royal Mail Company, Mr. Stefanos Xenos, and other people, and received commissions and douceurs from these clients, at the same time that he was so handsomely paid by the Gurneys; that he was reproached by Mr. Birkbeck with being the cause of the heavy losses entailed on the firm: and that he thereupon insisted on a retractation of the charge and on a substantial *solatium* if the connection between them ceased. But he altogether denies that he was the cause of the losses suffered, and alleges that he was only employed to look after the various concerns on which the Gurneys had advanced heavily and keep these concerns out of bankruptcy, since it was desirable the involvements of the firm with such rotten undertakings should not be made public. That duty, he declares, he performed. So far from leading the firm into fresh losses, he once or twice hinted, he says, that they were advancing too much, but only received for answer that the various concerns must be kept out of bankruptcy, and that the Gurneys were quite able to advance all that was required. In short, on his showings, the Gurneys had before 1859 begun that losing and speculative business which ultimately ruined them, and that he only "carried out the scheme of concealment of affairs laid down when he was first introduced into the house." To the present of a yacht from Mr. Xenos was added, we are now told, the gift of an Arab stallion, which the lucky Edwards kept in his stable and exhibited with pride to Mr. Birkbeck. All this defence must be received, however, with qualification. On one or two points it is directly at variance with the statements made by Mr. David Ward Chapman: it does not at all agree with the impression which Mr. Xenos endeavoured to convey in his letters to the journals, and it is utterly inconsistent with the language and conduct of Mr. Birkbeck. If Edwards had been the mere nominee and factotum, it is inconceivable that Mr. Birkbeck would have reproached him with being the cause of the losses suffered. But one thing at least is now clear beyond dispute. Once installed in Lombard Street as financial adviser and admitted to all the secrets of the firm, Edwards became the master of all the partners. They might dislike his counsel after a short experience of its effects, but they were obliged to cultivate his good-will at all costs. He says that he looked forward to a partnership—lucky fellow that he did not get it!—at all events he took such ground when Mr. Birkbeck reproached him, that the others were obliged to soothe him down the best way they could. They wrote him a letter filled with profuse expressions of regard and retracting every insinuation of blame, and then they placed the £20,000 previously spoken of to his credit. I think that independent of the Gurneys the defence Edwards has made will not do him any good officially. He is pretty certain to be relieved of his duties.

Some months ago I mentioned the case of the Panama, Australia, and New Zealand Steam Company, which was in difficulties and got time from its creditors, and with the audacity peculiar to special correspondents I then predicted that the attempt to arrange matters would fail. So it has happened. The Royal Mail Company—large creditors—sent out a power of attorney to their agent in Australia, who seized the vessels, and of course brought matters to a crisis. The subsidies had all ceased, and it was stated at a meeting of the shareholders a few days ago that when everything was wound up not a shilling would be left to either shareholders or debenture holders. The position of the Royal Mail Company is a little improved by the collapse of its unlucky neighbour; so at least it appears to be thought, as the shares have risen lately.

The report of the Indo-European Telegraph Company has been issued. It states that the works for the construction of the line have been pressed forward with the utmost vigour and despatch, and that Messrs. Siemens are still sanguine of being able to open it at the end of the present year. The report of these gentlemen, which is annexed, shows, however, that many difficulties have been encountered which were not anticipated. The Persian materials were delayed in their transit through Russia by the drought, which stopped the navigation of the Volga for some time, while on arriving at the southern shore of the Caspian the want of beasts of burden interposed a further obstacle. The Georgian portion of the line is also a work of greater cost and labour than was expected, a way having to be cleared through original forests. The strictly Russian sections have also been more or less retarded by the weather. It is still, however, hoped that the Persian section between Teheran and Djulfa, 450 miles, will be completed, by July next; the part between Djulfa by Tiflis to Soukoum Kale, 570 miles long, is progressing favourably. The Black Sea cable, 100 miles long, is now in course of manufacture, and will be laid in June next. The Indian Government, not to be behind-hand, is aiding this *truly British* enterprise, are improving the line between Teheran and Bushire, and are erecting a second special wire; further they have decided to lay a second submarine cable in the Persian Gulf between Bushire and Jask, and to construct a land line parallel to the existing cable line between Jask and Kurrachee. This, however, is not all that the British Government in its abounding complaisance has done. The principal feature in the directors' report refers to the proposed tariff and to modifications now determined on. The Telegraph Convention held at Vienna in July last resulted in a reduction of the charge for messages through Turkey from £5-1 to £2-17. Naturally this involved a corresponding change in the arrangements of the company. They therefore entered into negotiations with the various Governments concerned, that is Persia, the India office, Russia and Prussia, in order to obtain support and certain concessions, desirable in the new position of affairs. These negotiations so far have been successful. What Russia and Prussia have done we are not told, but the British Government at once came to the rescue with that cheerful alacrity which I have so often pointed out as characterising their doings with this line. They have agreed to admit the company to a share of their telegraphic receipts in Persia and to support the company's representative at Teheran in his negotiations with the Persian Government! All this of course over and above the improvements in the Persian lines under Indian control. After this generosity, what more can the directors say than that they "confidently anticipate the proportion of receipts which will accrue"—under these arrangements—"will compensate any reduction in the total charge per message which it may be deemed expedient to make"? They add that as the Vienna Conference does not recognise ten words messages upon European state lines, the company have a decided advantage in being able to send a short message at £2 or even less if required. At the same time the directors point out that they are not bound to reduce their tariff from £3-10 to £2-17, as they consider their superior management will always attract custom even at a higher price, but they consider it desirable to have an opportunity of meeting all competitors on an equal footing. I need scarcely add to this statement that the introduction of the new Red Sea line will knock all these calculations on the head, and that unity of management will tell much more in favour of it than of the overland wire. It is also more than ever plain that if the British Indian Submarine Company is a success, it is no fault of the late Government, which appears to have done everything short of an actual subsidy to encourage the Siemens Company.

The Trans-Mongolian route for messages to China and Japan *via* Kiachta is now open for the season. The contract time between Kiachta and Tien-tsin is now reduced to eleven days. The London agency undertakes to transmit despatches.

A long description of the Suez Canal by Mr. Fowler, the engineer, appears in yesterday's *Times*. It is on the whole favourable to the prospects of the undertaking, but gives the opinion that the [illegible] construct and less work will be more costly to [illegible] remunerative when open than M. Lesseps ever anticipated. Mr. Fowler thinks that if ships of a particular build, with auxiliary steam power, are put on the route, much of the traffic will be diverted from the Cape to the Red Sea passage.

Although the cotton market is dull again more disasters are reported among manufacturers. Messrs Robert Watson & Co., of Church, Lancashire, a firm employing nearly two thousand looms, and James Briggs and Son, of Haslingden, have suspended payment. I am sorry for the waning prosperity of both Church and Haslingden; but really it is the best thing that could have happened. It is only through much preliminary individual suffering that the manufacturing interest as a whole will attain to comfort or even safety.

The sales of cotton this week have been only 51,000 bales, of which 10,000 are for export and speculation, and the reduced consumption is at last beginning to tell. Prices of all qualities of the staple show a decline from last week. The export of cloths and yarns last month to Bombay still shows an increase, however, over previous years. Plain cottons show a total of 24,624,160 yards against 16,663,925 yards in January 1868, and 13,584,124 yards in January 1867; dyed and coloured cottons are 2,601,447 yards against 1,366,401 yards, and 1,720,862 yards; printed cottons 1,048,807 yards against 1,701,626 yards, and 1,551,264 yards; twist 580,120 lbs. against 577,849 lbs., and 350,742 lbs. The export to all the other ports, without a single exception, shows a falling off, particularly in the case of Calcutta and China.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 19TH FEBRUARY.

I NEED not give you the text of the Queen's Speech, and even comment is almost superfluous. It told us no more than every man of average intelligence anticipated, and mentioned a few stock subjects for Parliamentary discussion much as they have been told every Session of the last three. There was, however, something about the tone and sentiment of the Speech which struck most people with an air of novelty. It was dignified without a particle of grandiloquence, and yet suggested great earnestness in the writers of the document. There was a more than usual preponderance of impressive adjectives which, far from "being full of sound and fury signifying nothing," were evidently meant to be the vehicles of sincerity. Some people ascribe the improvement—for such it undoubtedly is—to the influence of Mr. Gladstone, and some affect to recognise in the sounding periods the fine Roman hand of John Bright. I am inclined, on the other hand, to set it down to the Lord Chancellor, who is earnest, upright, and conscientious, if ever man was, and who is not only a man of high principle but of deep religious convictions. Anyhow I do not remember a Speech from the Throne for years past that gave more positive satisfaction to friends and less offence to enemies. If the Opposition were ever insane enough to betray their own weakness by moving an amendment, the sentences of the Speech disarmed them, and they all roared as gently as sucking doves. Mr. Disraeli set himself industriously to pick holes, but utterly failed. So did Lord Cairns, the new Conservative leader of the Upper House. The first-named gentleman was probably impressed by the unwonted spectacle the new House of Commons exhibited. The fact is, so numerous are the Liberal members that they overflowed on the Conservative benches, and the alacrity with which they all answered to Mr. Gladstone's summons on the first night of the Session must have staggered the member for Bucks, at least as much as it delighted the new Liberal whip, the member for Kendal, active Mr. George Glyn.

Of course it would be unsafe to anticipate a quiet Session from a flat and uninteresting commencement. The respective leaders on Tuesday last sparred with the mufflers on; the velvet glove was alone visible, but the hand of iron was underneath all the same. The tug of war will soon commence. On Monday week Mr. Gladstone will announce the Government measures relative to the Irish Church, and then the Opposition must decide on their plan of campaign. You will probably hear all about Mr. Gladstone's proposals before you receive this letter, so I need not trouble you with all the speculations floating about here on the subject, beyond saying that while it is understood the Government plan will be brought forward as a whole the execution of its details will involve several distinct measures. The Irish Church will be disestablished, and the intention of Parliament to disendow it declared, but the details of disendowment will be left to a Commission. In a previous letter I spoke of a difference of view which was supposed to exist within the Cabinet—Gladstone and Lowe taking the thorough and uncompromising side, Bright and Chichester Fortescue the less extreme view. No one believes that Mr. Bright hesitated a moment as to the expediency of abolishing the establishment, root and branch, but it was understood that he was for dealing liberally with the Church in the matter of glebe lands and for making proportionate donations to the other churches. I am now told that the difference went still farther, and involved other members of the Cabinet. The story, as related to me on an authority which can scarcely be much at fault, is as follows. There was a minority anxious for what is vaguely termed "compromise," though whether the nature of the compromise was in favour of the Irish establishment or merely meant more liberal treatment to the other denominations is not as yet known. That minority consisted of Lord Clarendon, the Marquis of Hartington, and Mr. Fortescue. These members of the Cabinet are by no means indispensable to it: the two first certainly might be spared, and the loss of Mr. Chichester Fortescue would not be irreparable. But whether it was that their arguments had been unexpectedly telling, or whether it was considered better that the unity of the Cabinet should not appear to be for a moment interrupted, it is certain that the ground taken up by these three proved, to the perception of their colleagues, decidedly formidable. For a moment a compromise was thought of, but fortunately, before agreeing to this, Mr. Gladstone deemed it advisable to sound public opinion outside the Cabinet. He accordingly broached the subject to Mr. Baxter, member for Montrose and Secretary to the Admiralty, with the view of ascertaining if any compromise that involved the transfer of endowments from one Church to another was likely to be acceptable to the Scottish Liberals and the English Independents whom Mr. Baxter is supposed to represent. Mr. Baxter's reply was that he had no reason to believe such a compromise would be listened to for a moment, and that so far as he personally was concerned he could speak with confidence—if anything less than complete disestablishment and disendowment of all religious denominations was determined upon, he would at once resign his post. This opinion was treated by Mr. Gladstone as decisive, and the compromise scheme was at once dropped. I believe this outline of facts to be substantially correct; if it is, the language of Mr. Bruce, the Home Secretary, in Renfrewshire, and of Mr. Gladstone at Fishmongers Hall, are sufficiently explained. It would follow that any danger likely to arise from a division of sentiment within the Cabinet is past; if the broad principles have been agreed upon, it is not likely there will be any divergence in mere details.

Mr. Bright's unfortunate speech at Fishmongers Hall was a further cause of dissension in the Cabinet, though I suppose the minority consisted of one—Mr. John Bright himself. All his colleagues, I understand, were indignant, and made no secret of it. In truth it was a most ill-timed and ill-mannered effusion. In my last I termed this speech the worst Mr. Bright ever delivered, and I was glad to see my opinion confirmed in the very same words in the *Spectator* of the following day. It would be a great mistake, however, to suppose that such an occurrence would lead to a split in the Cabinet. Far from it. Mr. Bright is simply a high-mettled steed, not yet broken in; when he is accustomed to the traces he will run smoothly, or at least not so as to endanger his fellows. I have no idea that *he* will quarrel seriously with his position. If he has less power to carry out his individual notions or crotchets he is still an appreciable force in the Government of the country, and he may fairly consider that such a position will give him infinite opportunities to aid the dissemination of his own principles while he will not be asked to surrender any that are essential. Besides, office has wonderful attractions. Bright is no cynic, who wants merely to be let alone that he may growl in his tub at every passer-by; he is an eager, active, public-spirited Englishman, fond of political life, sensible of the pleasures of popularity, and liking to feel that he is somebody, and that he takes rank with the great statesmen of the time. That he will readily abandon the Treasury bench for the cheerless independence of the seats below the gangway I altogether disbelieve; that he will, albeit with a wry face, submit to an occasional snubbing from his colleagues I entertain no doubt whatever.

To make amends for not having opened Parliament in person, the Queen will receive the address in answer to the Speech from both Houses at Buckingham Palace on Monday. This is taken as a concession to public feeling and as a compliment to the newly elected Legislators, and it is well meant. But I fancy the idea is founded on a complete mistake. People naturally ask,—Why is an extraordinary duty undertaken to make up for the omission of an ordinary duty? If considerations of health prevented the Queen opening Parliament, how do they permit this second step, which is at least as fatiguing? The poor little Queen is constantly falling into such errors. The [illegible] is given to all the journals to say [illegible] too unwell to perform a that Her Majesty [illegible] immediately after-particular state function, [illegible] out of her wards the public are told she will [illegible] way to take part in a ceremony which is quite unusual and is not expected. It would be much better if she were consistently unwell—so to speak—and refrained altogether. The public here would not grumble if they believed the Sovereign really suffered, but they cannot be induced to believe that there is much wrong so long as she continues doing out-of-the-way things that involve exertion. She is painfully anxious to please every one; that is the real secret of the numberless little devices to which she resorts by way of atoning for the omission of public duties she does not like. If she would only face the regular routine of royal functions and go through with them, it is probable she would give herself very little more trouble than she has at present, while she would satisfy every class of her subjects.

In answer to a question last night put by Mr. Fawcett, the member for Brighton, Mr. Lowe stated that the Government of India had telegraphed over in September last that they had expended for the purposes of the Abyssinian expedition the sum of £7,000,000. Since then there have been no official communications on the subject, and he was therefore unable to say what had been the financial proceedings of the Indian Government, and whether they had borrowed a large amount from the Bank of Bengal. The sum already paid to India amounts to £4,000,000. Coupling this language of Mr. Lowe with what has recently been stated by other members elsewhere, it is hardly possible to escape the conclusion that about £9,000,000 will have to be provided one way or another.

A discussion upon the designs of Russia in Central Asia, and on the best mode of encountering her gradual advance towards our Indian frontier, is still carried on at intervals in the press. *The Times* a day or two back had a leader on the subject, *àpropos* of a very able letter which it had inserted, counselling prompt action of some sort. *The Times* lays it down that the occupation of Afghanistan by Russia, or even the assumption of an exclusive Protectorate over a country worthless except for military purposes, could be regarded only in the light of a threat against our Indian possessions, and must therefore on no account be permitted by Great Britain. So far clear. But the remedy is by no means so easy to point out. *The Times* thinks we should open direct negociations with St. Petersburg upon the Asiatic relations of the two Powers. There might perhaps be something to say for that mode of procedure if we both negociated on equal terms. But when one party means what it says, and the other doesn't; when one believes and deals openly, and the other doubts and conspires, a friendly negotiation might prove a mere trap for the Power that happens to be honest and anxious to bring about a settlement. Prince Gortschakoff certainly might receive any overtures we made in a style very different from his haughty bearing on the Polish question; probably he would be profuse in expressions of distinguished consideration; but supposing he gave a most courteous reply, pointing out the difficulties in the way of a specific agreement, and offering instead the widest general assurances of peaceable intentions, what could we then say? We could not press him for a guarantee of intentions, which would be equivalent to saying we did not trust his assurances; while to do nothing further would be to stand rebuked and out-generalled before the world after having exposed our anxieties and apprehensions to the common gaze. Besides, Russia might plausibly urge as a sound reason against giving anything more than general assurances that she was rather the creature than the creator of circumstances on her Asiatic frontier. Weak, unsettled states, and shifting populations on the border of a homogeneous and compact Power, either naturally gravitate to it or are absorbed by degrees to gain security and order. Our own progress in India is a case in point, to which Russia might appeal. One thing would indeed constrain Muscovite statesmanship into good behaviour and compel it to practise as well as preach good intentions; and that is, the conviction that at a certain line England would go to war. I do not know exactly what particular insult or injury would now goad us into drawing the sword, but I entertain no doubt whatever that Russia believes in our determination to keep peace at almost any price, and until she is disabused of that idea the less said about negociating the better.

That irritating and dangerous question, the *Alabama* claims difficulty, is still an open sore and a deadly peril. The Committee on Foreign Relations of the American Senate have almost unanimously agreed to recommend the rejection of the Convention arranged between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Johnson, and there is no doubt the Senate will act accordingly. Many people here are not sorry at the result, as the wording of the protocol was objectionable, and much of its meaning in certain essential points confused to so great an extent that had the Commissioners met there was a prospect of endless disagreements, to be closed probably by no other means than the surrender by the British Commissioners of every debateable point. To me, however, the most unpleasant thing about the whole business is, that our statesmen—Lord Stanley as well as Lord Clarendon—seem to have utterly failed to comprehend what it is the Americans really want. The Americans do not want arbitration, they want us publicly to admit we were wrong in recognising the South as belligerents, and wrong in permitting the escape of the *Alabama*. The payment of damages is of course an object, but a secondary one to the main point, which is, our public humiliation before the world. I don't blame the English Ministers for being slow to recognise so unpleasant a feature; but if they do not, you will find this will happen. The idea of a war with the United States is too horrible for any one here to realise; we shall therefore go on conceding bit by bit till we give up every point on which Mr. Seward originally insisted. The tenacity of General Grant will secure this crowning triumph for his country's flag.

The storm raised in Paris by the refusal of the Belgian Chambers to sanction a cession of the Luxembourg Railway to the Eastern of France Railway Company is still raging. I cannot go into the merits of the case here, but may point out that the really significant thing about it is the morbid excitability of French journalism and of French public opinion on all matters relating to the frontier. Belgium is the Power denounced, but the shafts are really aimed at Prussia.

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BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.—The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Carnatic*, Captain A. Coleman, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers:—

For Southampton.—Captain and Mrs. P. W. Bannerman and two children, Mrs. Macfarlane and two children, Miss Brice, Colonel and Mrs. Meade and four children, Miss Szczepanski, Mr. Bishop, Captain and Mrs. Hall, Captain and Mrs. Justice and two children, Mr. James Forsyth, Mr. H. Cooper, Mr. E. T. Mortimer, Surgeon Major J. L. Holloway, Miss Weldor, Miss E. Birch, Lieutenant Beaumont, Mr. Hatham, Mr. E. K. Edward, Mr. G. K. Rae, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hampton, and Mr. Terry.

For Marseilles.—Mr. S. George Tucker, Colonel and Mrs. Scott, Major and Mrs. C. H. Wilson and four children, Major and Mrs. Addington, Lady Heath, Major F. C. Taylor, Major and Mrs. Hackett, Mr. J. L. Lushington, Dr. K. Macdonald, Captain Thomas, Mr. Henry Stead, Mr. J. F. Hewitt, Dr. and Mrs. Ogilvie and child, Lieutenant Campbell, and Major Hammond

For Suez.—Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. F. H. Smith, Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. L. B. Jones, Dr. Collum, Mr. E. Stead, Mr. W. A. Baker, Mrs. Macpherson and two children, Mr. Couch, Mr. D. Furch, Mr. A. Hobson, Mr. Thomas Grant, Lieutenant Lang, Mr. C. Menelas, Mr. W. H. Havelock, Mr. R. S. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. C. Smith and infant.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—Mr. LeMesurier, Chief Resident Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway Company, has gone to Raichore on a tour of inspection.

THE REV. CHARLES KIRK, we learn, goes to Aden for Easter to act for the Rev. Mr. Cummins, who goes to England on leave.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—During the last month there were 1,785 suits filed in the Small Cause Court; of these 65 were under the extended jurisdiction.

SECRETARY TO THE DRAINAGE COMMISSION.—We learn that Dr. Lyon is likely to be appointed Secretary to the Drainage Commission.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—It was reported on Thursday that the cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; and that the Persian line was interrupted beyond Ispahan.

THE Rev. E.H. COOPER, of the University of Durham, will preach at the early service (7-30 A. M.) in Trinity Church, Sonapore, to-morrow. Mr. Cooper is to be the permanent incumbent of St. Peter's, Mazagon.

G. I. P. RAILWAY CHAPLAIN.—A Church of England clergyman still officiates on the G. I. P. Railway line under instructions from the Bishop. Mr. Johnston, the Bishop's Chaplain, was at Egutpoora last Sunday.

MISS EGERTON performed before a well-filled house on Thursday night. It is needless to add that she delighted the audience. To night, as we have already mentioned, she takes her benefit, and there are special attractions for the occasion.

BOOKS FOR SEAMEN.—The Rev. James Paterson, of the Harbour Mission Union, returns thanks for a box of books, &c., from the Rev. Mr. Aitkin, of Akola, for the benefit of seamen in the port. Mr. Paterson hopes that a private acknowledgment of many other gifts for the same purpose will suffice.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING HURT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Domersey Nagjee was charged with voluntarily causing hurt to his wife Bucheebaee by means of a cutting instrument. The magistrate postponed the case, and remanded the prisoner to jail.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 22nd Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening:—

March		
Overture	Straniera	Auber.
Waltzes	Kate Kearney	Coote.
Selection	Rigoletto	Verdi.
Quadrille	Bohemian	Balfe.
Galop	Trab Trab	D' Albert.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION CALL.—At the Small Cause Court yesterday, before Mr. O'Leary, the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, in liquidation, sued Lulloobhoy Muthooradass, to recover Rs. 600, the amount of a call on six shares at the rate of Rs. 100 per share. The defendant did not appear. Mr. Greenwood appeared on behalf of the Corporation and proved the case. The Judge gave a verdict for plaintiffs for the amount claimed with costs.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 426. Of these 242 were Hindoos, of whom 168 were males; 29 Mussulmans, 18 being males; 145 Parsees, 55 being males; 6 Christians, 4 being males; and 4 of other castes, who were all males. With regard to ages, there were 106 under ten years of age, 69 under twenty, 196 between twenty and forty, 48 between forty and sixty, and 7 upwards of sixty. Out of the 426 patients treated, 188 were cured, 197 absented, one died and 40 are remaining under treatment.

A CASE OF CHEATING.—It may be remembered that in January last, at the instance of Mr. Atmaram Balkrishna, managing clerk to the Elphinstone Financial Association, a warrant of apprehension was issued by the Acting Chief Magistrate, against one Babajee Barodekur, on a charge of cheating in having obtained on false pretences several ornaments worth about Rs. 6,000 from the complainant's mother. The prisoner was yesterday placed before the magistrate, and after the examination of a few witnesses, the case was adjourned for further enquiry.

ASSAULT ON BOARD SHIP.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Thomas Gordon, a seaman of the ship *Gloucester*, was charged with assaulting Mr. Thomas Weatherstone, the chief officer of the ship. Yesterday morning the complainant asked the prisoner to do something. The latter did not pay any attention to what he was told, turned towards the chief officer, abused him, gave him several blows with his clenched fist on his face, and knocked him down. The prisoner admitted the offence, and was fined Rs. 15, or, in default of payment of fine, was to be imprisoned with hard labour for fifteen days.

DEPARTURE OF H.M.S. "OCTAVIA" FOR ENGLAND.

H. M. S. *Forte*, Captain Alexander, having arrived to relieve the *Octavia*, which has been on the East India station since 1866, the latter ship sailed from Bombay for England yesterday afternoon about half past 5 o'clock. Captain Alexander, who brought out the *Forte*, commands the *Octavia* on the voyage home. The commodore now hoists his flag on board the *Forte*. Captain Basil Hall, who has been in command of the *Octavia*, leaves for England by the mail steamer to-day. Lord Napier of Magdala paid a farewell visit to the *Octavia* yesterday forenoon, and in wishing those on board a happy voyage home, alluded to the happy days he had spent on board the ship, and said he was glad that all the men who had served with the Abyssinian expedition would receive a medal in the shape of a cross. As the *Octavia* sailed out of the harbour she was saluted by hearty farewell cheers from the *Forte* and the *Daphne*.

TROOPS EXPECTED FROM ENGLAND.

THE following troops embarked at Queenstown and Portsmouth on board the *Serapis*, and are expected to arrive here per H. M.'s troop-ship *Jumna* from Suez on the 21st instant.

1-21st Foot—32 officers, 10 officers' wives and 8 children, 814 men, 110 women, and 108 children.

108th Regiment—4 officers, 89 men, 2 women and 5 children.

The names of the officers who are expected to arrive by the *Jumna* are as follows:—

1st Battalion 21st Foot.—Lieut.-Colonel J. Dalzell and wife, Major Lyster and wife, Major W. C. Collingwood and wife. Captains W. Carleton, A. Holt, R. Cook, G. W. Furlong, F. G. Jackson and wife and 1 child, J. Browne, H. J. Edgell and wife, T. Stuart, and J Stevenson. Lieutenants W. X. Carey, F. McR. Tremond and wife, P. D. Patterson, T. Croker, R. F. Willoughby, J. M. Gordon, C. R. Walker, and J. O. Wingate and wife and child. Ensigns Wm. Gordon, F. R. H. Lambert, F. S. Chapman, H. T. Allin, C. A. M. Morris, C. H. Windham, and H. Mellis. Pay-Master D. A. Patterson, Adjutant E. E. Bevile, Quarter-Master G. Grahame, and wife, and 6 children; Assistant Surgeon J. D. Crowe and wife, Surgeon Major Cagan.

108th Regt.—Lieut. E. A. Money.

26th Regt.—Assistant Surgeon J. A. Campbell, Staff, Ensign Jibb, Vety. Surgeon Marshall.

1-8th Foot.—Captain J. R. Gordon, Ensigns C. B. Anderson, F. B. Peile, and G. B. Radcliff.

Royal Artillery.—Captain R. A. Stevenson, Lieuts. S. C. Nicholas, and R. Warburton.

Royal Engineers.—Lieutenants C. F. Call, and M. Greer.

1-19th Regt.—Ensign J. Corse Scott.

1-23rd Regt.—Lieut. H. F. Sheagram.

26th Regt.—Ensign G. Winter.

45th Regt.—Lieut.-Colonel. H. W. Parish, C.B., and wife.

2-60th Foot.—Ensign G. Astell.

76th Foot.—Captain A. E. Pearse.

90th Foot.—Lieut. H. F. Carleton.

96th Foot.—Lieut. A. D. Broughton.

103rd Foot.—Major F. S. Kempt.

106th Foot.—Lieutenants H. A. Moorhouse, A. W. Jamison, and C. E. Gubbins.

107th Foot.—Lieut. G. F. Bellasis.

1-21st Foot.—Wife of Captain J. Stevenson.

Royal Navy.—Sub-Lieut. W. M. Moore, and Gunner John Cluet.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

5th Sunday in Lent, March 14th, 1869.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Prayers. Hymns 85 and 104. Sermon.

5 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Prayers. Hymns 143 and 179. Sermon.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,—COLABA.

11 A.M.—Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 136 and 157 (1st part).

6 P.M.—Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 15 and 145.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,—SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Choral Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 84 (The Royal Banners forward go) and 85 (We sing the praise of Him who died.)

11 A.M.—Matins, with Sermon. Hymns 84 and 85.

6 P.M.—Evensong, with Sermon by the Rev. C. S. Cooke, C. M. S. Hymns 84, 85, and 217 (From Greenland's icy mountains). Collections in aid of the Sharunpoor Orphanage.

IN THE HARBOUR.

Morning Prayers and Sermon on board the ship *Talisman*, above the Middle Ground, at 11 o'clock A.M., by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, S. P. G.

The Rev. James Paterson will preach on board the ship *Eumenides* (lying near and inside the Middle Ground) to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

THE GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE.

MR. HOLLIS MOORE, special agent in Bombay of the Tudor Company of Boston in the United States of America, addressed Government on the 16th February last praying that the Government Ice House premises, taken from his firm on the 28th October 1865, in consequence of the exhaustion of their stock of ice, might be restored to him, on condition of his supplying the public with ice, like the present lessees, at a rate not exceeding one anna per pound.

The Commissioner of Customs and President Ice House Committee, in a letter dated 3rd instant, reported to Government that the committee considered the claims of Messrs. Tudor and Co. deserved every consideration, when the more indulgently treated present lessees had failed to make an adequate return in satisfying the wants of the public.

The following is the Government resolution on the above, dated the 12th instant:—

"Government are satisfied that it is not for the interest of the public that the Ice House premises should remain any longer with Messrs. Farnham and Co. The solicitor to Government should at once take the necessary steps to get the building vacated and made over to the Ice Committee. The Committee should lease the Ice House to whomsoever they consider likely to fulfil the contract on the terms previously sanctioned by Government. The new lessee should be required to take over, at a price to be previously agreed upon, the cargo said to be now on its way to Messrs. Farnham and Co., if the latter firm are willing to dispose of it. The Ice Committee are mistaken in stating that Messrs. Tudor's lease was cancelled on th occurrence of their first and only failure to supply ice."

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY at noon, the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations met in the Durbar Room Town Hall, when there were present—His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald (president), His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala, the Hon. B. H. Ellis, the Hon. S. Mansfield, C.S.I., the H[illegible]n. the Advocate General (Mr. Bayley), the Hon. Colone[illegible] Marriott, C.S.I., the Hon. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, the [illegible] Hon. A. H. Campbell, the Hon. A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., an[illegible] the Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

A telegram and [illegible] letter from the Secretary to the Government of India [illegible] communicating the assent of the Governor General to [illegible] the Bhore Ghaut Accident Commission Enquiry Act 186[illegible] were laid on the table; and the report of the Select [illegible] Committee on the Steam Boilers Bill was presented.

BILL FOR THE LEVY OF TOWN DUTIES.

The Hon. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy moved the third reading of the Bill for the levy of town duties.

The Honorable the Advocate General proposed that the Bill be recommitted, because the 2nd section as it at present stood was not worded sufficiently clearly.

His Excellency the President observed that unless the Bill was recommitted the justices would not have any discretion as to the omission of any particular idem in the schedule. He added that if the Bill had passed the third reading on the last occasion he should have felt it his duty to veto it.

The question was then put to the Council, and the Bill was recommitted.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Bayley the following section was inserted in place of section 2of the bill:—At a Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay to be held under the provisions of Section XXXIII of "The Bombay Municipal Act of 1865" in October 1869, and at every such meeting in October in each subsequent year, it shall be lawful for the said Justices to fix the rates for the said Town Duties to be levied for the year then next following after such meeting in respect to all or any of the things specified in the schedule to this Act annexed, and for that purpose to retain, or omit, all or any such thing in or from the said schedule accordingly for the then ensuing year; *Provided* that such rates so from time to time to be fixed shall not exceed the rate specified in the schedule to this Act annexed, or be imposed in respect of any other things than those contained in the said schedule; and the Town Duties when so fixed shall be the Town Duties leviable for the then next ensuing year under the provisions of this Act."

The Hon. Mr. Bayley then moved that the words "without having broken bulk," in section X. be omitted, and in doing so explained that the object was to prevent these town duties from being in fact transit duties.

The Hon. the President said he did not think it right that corn and other articles should be subjected to transit duties, especially when the Government of India were trying to induce the Chiefs of Native States to remove such duties.

The words were then omitted.

The Hon. Mr. Bayley next moved:—That the words and figures

	Rs.	a.	p.
"Cotton per cwt	0	1	0"

in the schedule be omitted, and that in lieu thereof the words and figure—

"Grain of all sorts per candy	0	4	0"

be inserted.

Mr. Ellis said he merely wished to state, that after what had fallen from His Excellency, any remarks of his on the matter would be of no consequence.

Mr. Bayley pointed out that the duty on corn was precisely the same as that to be found in Act 25 of 1858, and which had been levied in Bombay from that time until the passing of the Municipal (Bombay) Act II. of 1865. It was necessary that some other article should be taxed to make up the necessary funds now required, and finding that corn had formerly been taxed in Bombay without objection, and not seeing his way clearly to tax any other article, he would propose that this tax on corn should be reintroduced.

The President said he certainly regretted the necessity for the insertion of these words in the schedule of the present Bill, as he was very much opposed to the taxing of necessaries of life. But it was impossible that the Municipality could go on without having additional funds, and he had heard it stated several times, by the members of the Council, that such a kind of tax met with the general assent of the native community. Therefore, although very unwilling to tax articles that were necessaries of life, he agreed to the imposition of the tax

Lord Napier of Magdala begged to say he entirely concurred with His Excellency the President. He greatly objected to the taxation of the necessaries of life, but he desired to give way to the opinions of those who were the representatives of the ratepayers.

The Hon'ble Colonel Marriott said he concurred in the view of their Excellencies the President and Lord Napier, but that he did not see the particular necessity for the tax, as upon a former occasion he had shown that the Bench of Justices had the power of raising the house tax so as to provide the necessary means for the Municipality. At the same time, in deference to the opinion of the Council he agreed to the insertion of this item in the schedule.

Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy also concurred with the President.

Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy—Sir, I beg to oppose the taxing of corn.

A division was then taken, when all those present voted in favour of the alteration proposed by Mr. Bayley except Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy.

The Hon. Mr. Bayley moved the insertion of the following additional section, which was agreed to:—"This Act is not applicable to, nor shall the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay under the provisions thereof, have the power of fixing rates for the levy of Town Duties on any things imported from any place into the City of Bombay by or for the direct or exclusive use of the Government of India, or of the Government of Bombay, or of Her Majesty's Military or Naval Forces or of Her Majesty's Indian Forces."

The preamble was then amended and passed as follows:—"Whereas it is necessary to provide additional funds for Municipal purposes within the City of Bombay; it is enacted as follows:"

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

BOMBAY BOILERS INSPECTION BILL.

Mr. Campbell, in moving the second reading of the Bill to provide for "the periodical inspection of steam boilers and prime movers attracted thereto in the city of Bombay," said the only material thing for him to mention with reference to the report of the Select Committee on the Bill was the proposition made by the Committee for appointment of a Commission from time to time by the Government for the hearing of appeals.

The recommendation if the Committee was adopted, several alterations were made in the details of the Bill, to which a new section added.

The business having been disposed of, the Council adjourned at three o'clock.

THE LATE DESTRUCTION OF THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

MR. G. BATTYE, on the 2nd instant, forwarded to the Director General of the Post Office in India the following report on the late fire by which the Bombay Post Office was destroyed. On the same evening he received from the Chief Secretary to Government a demi-official, by which he was authorised to make use of the Town Hall for the Post Office as a temporary arrangement. In acknowledging this communication, the Postmaster General forwarded, for the information of Government, a copy of his report to the Director General, and expressed a hope that the arrangements detailed in his report would meet the approval of Government; and it must be gratifying to him that the Government has passed a resolution which says—"The Postmaster General may be informed that Government are satisfied he will use his best efforts to reduce, as far as possible, the amount of public inconvenience that must necessarily be occasioned." The following is the report to the Director General of the Post Office in India, which was placed yesterday at the disposal of the Press:—

SIR,—It was with feelings of great concern that I last evening telegraphed to you the destruction by fire of the General Post Office here, and I now have the honour to furnish for your information some further particulars of the disastrous occurrence.

The fire originated in a small room situated on the ground floor in the northern side of the building under the room occupied by my office establishment, and which was used entirely for storing the waste paper of the Post Office.

This room was always kept shut, being opened only every morning about 7 o'clock for the purpose of stowing away the paper collected from the previous day's work.

The fire first became known to my establishment about 2-30 P.M., by the sudden breaking out of the flames, which immediately enveloped the staircase, making all egress by that means impossible.

The progress of the conflagration now became most astonishingly rapid, fanned by the air from the passage below. The flames caught greedy hold of the old dry wood and turpentine purdahs of the upper floor, which caught fire like so much tinder, and when I attempted to enter the office to see if it were possible to remove any of the papers, I was met by a volume of smoke, which, entering from the passage, had in that short space of time so filled the room as to render the position no longer tenable. I was therefore reluctantly compelled to beat a retreat and follow the clerks of my office out into the street.

On making my way into the southern side of the building, I met Mr. Stuart, the Post Master, who informed me that he had some little time ago sent for fire-engines, one of which arrived some five minutes later, but owing to the scarcity of water it was not at first of much use.

Mr. Stuart and Messrs. Ham and Allen, of the sea sorting establishment, who had that morning arrived with the mails, were exerting themselves most creditably in saving the letters, &c., in this part of the building, and it was entirely owing to their exertions that the whole of the registered and other letters, parcels, &c., escaped the otherwise general destruction. In the absence of the clerks, who had disappeared and could not be found, this duty was rendered the more arduous from the necessity of forcing open boxes and drawers, the keys of which were in their possession.

When this was completed, I, in consultation with Mr. Stuart, decided on removing what was left of the Post Office records, &c., into the Town Hall, as a temporary arrangement, on the authority of the Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, whom I met in the crowd, and in anticipation of the sanction of Government.

We carried out this idea as soon as we could communicate our orders to that effect in the confusion reigning around us. In the meantime, however, having ascertained that a building in all respects suited for our purpose was available, I went over to see it, and finding that it was conveniently situated and afforded sufficient accommodation for the Post Office, I lost no time in taking possession, and the wo[illegible]k of the office is now being carried on in it.

The ho[illegible] in question is known here as "Treacher's old building." It i[illegible] situated in Rampart Row, and is in other respects co[illegible]venient for the public as well as the department. The re[illegible] demanded is high, being Rs. 1,500 per mensem.

I am enquiring for other a[illegible]d less expensive quarters, but from what I hear, I fe[illegible] there is but little hope of our finding any that will sui[illegible]. In the meantime we must of necessity remain where[illegible] we are, and I must ask your sanction and approval of wha[illegible] I have done.

In conclusion I have only to add that we are one and all doing our best to remedy, to the utmost of our power, the results of this most unfortunate accident, and I trust that the work of the Post Office will be carried on so as to avoid all inconvenience to the public.

I would mention that as stated in my telegram, the English letters escaped on this occasion, the mails for inland having all been despatched before the fire broke out.—I have, &c.,

G. BATTYE, Post Master General.

Bombay, 2nd March 1869.

General Post Office, Rampart Row, 2nd March 1869.

To the Post Master General, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that the Post Office was opened out in the building on Rampart Row. (Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s late shop) last night, and that the work of the Department suffered no obstruction by the late catastrophe.

The early morning mails were despatched as usual, as well as the others in the course of to-day. Most of the furniture being destroyed, the business is necessarily conducted in a rough and primitive way, the greater part of it on the floor, but I hope soon to have the customary apparatus ready, as a number of workmen are engaged upon it.

I visited the burning building last night at 11 o'clock, and recovered the cash chest of my office. I took charge to-day of the cash it contained in the presence of the police. There were in currency notes Rs. 1,430 and in silver and copper Rs. 56-8-4. In the course of last night and to-day there were picked up by the police, myself, and establishment in general, near to where the cash chest fell, copper coins and silver pieces amounting to Rs. 107-12-3. I should mention that the door of the chest burst open by the force of the fall and the loose money in it became then scattered. The notes were kept in the drawers.

As far as I can remember, for there is not a scrap of paper I can refer to, the cash chest must have held Rs. 1,920 or thereabouts, and in addition two days' collections, the amount of which I cannot state with any degree of exactness. It was probably about Rs. 400.—I have, &c., C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

THE CROPS IN BERAR.

THE state of the crops in Berar during the month of January last, is shown in the following official statement:—

EAST BERAR.

Oomrawuttee District.—All the khurreef crops have been reaped, and thrashing of the corn is nearly completed. Cotton of the second picking is being brought into market for sale. Prices are high, and the cultivators are realizing large sums for their produce. The rubbee crops are ripe.

Ellichpore District.—No rain during the month. Gathering of the khurreef crops, jowaree, thoor, &c., nearly completed and brought to market. The rubbee crops, wheat, lak, mussoor, gram, peas, &c., have come to perfection, and commenced to be gathered in some parts.

Woon District.—The khurreef crops have for the most part been reaped, thrashed, and stored in, or taken to market. Jowaree and cotton have been generally fair, particularly the latter. The rise in prices of cotton has sensibly affected the condition of the ryots, and large exports of jowaree are being made daily to Chandah and the neighbouring districts. The jowaree in the Yeotmall talook has been fair. In several places of the Dharwa talook, such a crop of jowaree has not been known for years. The harvest, however, has not been on the whole so plentiful as was expected at the beginning of the rains, and a slight rise in prices may be expected during the hot season. The rubbee crops have sprung up in some parts, but the expected yield is not satisfactory, as the plants look stunted.

WEST BERAR.

Akolah District.—Of the rubbee crops, gram, lak, &c., have been harvested. The jurri or indigenous cotton is being picked. Prices of grain have slightly risen.

Booldanah District.—All the khurreef crops have been gathered, and are being thrashed, and cotton is being cleaned. Wheat, gram, and other rubbee crops are being harvested.

Bassim District.—The khurreef crops have been entirely reaped. The rubbee is inferior in quality; gram, peas, lak, &c., are about being gathered. On an average, it is expected that one-fourth of the rubbee will be lost; in other words, there will be a 12-anna or three-fourth crop.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 19TH FEBRUARY.

ABOUT half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning the P. and O. Company's s.s. *Sumatra*, Captain Charles A. White, arrived in harbour, bringing the English mails of 19th February. The s.s. *Sumatra* experienced fine weather in the Red Sea, and from Aden to Bombay calms and fine weather. On March 1st at 6-30 A.M. she passed H. M. transport *Euphrates*; on March 2nd at 3-30 A.M. passed the P. and O. s. s. *Baroda*; on the 5th March, forty miles from Aden, passed the B. & B. S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Neera*; and on the 6th March passed at 3 A.M. the homeward mail steamer.

The following is the list of passengers:—

From Southampton.—Captain and Mrs. Johnson, Captain and Mrs. Manderson, Captain Gibb, Mrs. Bell and child, Mrs. Richardson and infant, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Emmett, Mrs. E. Jackson and child, Mrs. Turton, Mrs. Tytler's child and European female servant, Messrs. W. Week, E. Lawson, T. Adams, T. Price, Woodward, Madden, Foreman R. N., and Dolling.

From Marseilles.—Colonel Conybeare, Colonel H. Milne, Lieutenant Colonel Day, Captain and Mrs. Sheppee and infant, Baron Bentinck, Marquise Viviana, Maddle. Prescio, and governess, Madame St. Angela, Madame St. Germaine, Mons. Goubert, Messrs. H. S. Hore, Antrobus, Kaye.

From Suez.—Sheik Essoofbhoy

From Aden.—Sorabjee Cowasjee.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, *Feb.* 19.)

PARLIAMENT reassembled on Feb. 16, and the Address was agreed to in both Houses without much debate.

As the Queen was unable to open the session in person, the Address will be presented to Her Majesty by both Houses themselves. This is the Queen's own wish.

The Conference of Paris has received the answer of Grecee, accepting the principles laid down with regard to Turkey. Being satisfactory the Conference dissolved, having first declared the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Greece and Turkey.

Considerable irritation is prevailing in France in consequence of the Belgian Chambers having prohibited the sale of the Luxemburg Railway to the Eastern France Railway Company.

Affairs are very unsettled in Spain. The Cortes have met, but done nothing yet. Dom Ferdinand of Portugal is expected to accept the Crown.

The Senate of the United Satates have rejected the Convention with this country for the settlement of the Alabama claims. The San Juan Treaty is adopted. Any recommencement of negotiations must now be proposed by the United States.

Baron Rothschild has issued his address as a candidate for the representation of the City. There will be no opposition to his return.

Vice-Chancellor Malins has decided that the National Bank is to repay £230,000 to the shareholders in Laffitte and Co. (Limited), as the proceedings whereby the money was obtained were "false, fictitious, and fraudulent." Mr. Harvy Lewis, M.P., one of the defendants, is expected to resign his seat for Marylebone.

In the case of the Tamworth election petition the decision was that both Sir Robert Peel and Sir Henry Bulwer had been duly returned.

The *Times* continues its support of a friendly policy towards Russia as the best solution of the Central Asian question.

The corrrespondence on the China negotiations has been published. Mr. Burlingame expresses his satisfaction with the result, which he says "will make wars with China impossible."

Two officers in the service of the Admiralty are in custody on a charge of conspiring to obtain money by obtaining contracts.

The trial of the great convent case has occupied a fortnight, and it is not expected to end for several days. It is said to cost £250 per diem.

The Lincolnshire Handicap, the first of the season, was won by Mr. Boynton's Sycee.

The Prince of Wales is said to have bought an estate in the south-west of Ireland.

The Easter Volunteer Review is to be held at Dover this year.

Sir Houston Stewart, G.C.B., is the new governor of Greenwich Hospital.

General Balfour last week resigned his appointment in the War-office, but the resignation was not accepted.

Rear-Admiral Wellesley is likely to obtain the North American and West India command.

Mr. E. W. Edwards, the official assignee, has made his explanation respecting his connection with Overend, Gurney, and Co. It has been sent to the Lord Chancellor.

Several failures have taken place in the Manchester trade.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

Her Majesty's Indian Service: W. J R. Young, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.

Miscellaneous: [illegible] Dr. James Wardrop—Dr. Epps—Fuad Pacha—Lady [illegible] Elizabeth Louther—Colonel Churchill—The Countess [illegible] of Dysart.

THE CONVENT [illegible]CASE.

WHILE we write (says the *Home News* of [illegible] Feb. 19) the Lord Chief Justice is still trying the strange co[illegible]nvent case, the longest, his lordship says, that has been tried at Westminster. He means, of course, in the mere law courts. The report is given with such fullness in another part of our issue that we need say little about it here, except that there is a natural feeling of indignation that a solemn tribunal should sit for a fortnight to listen to the most paltry and ridiculous stories. The defence of the Mother Superior and her nuns is that the plaintiff, Miss Saurin, was a most troublesome, "disedifying," "imperfect," "undevout" person, and that it was sacred duty to bring down her proud spirit, and tame her tongue, but that she invents many punishments and exaggerates others. The judge will take a day to read over his notes to himself, and will then sum up. So that the conclusion (in which "nothing" may be concluded) cannot be known this week.

THE EXPENSES OF THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

IN the House of Commons on Feb. 18 Mr. Fawcett asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it was true that India advanced £6,589,100 towards the expenses of the Abyssinian war; whether of that amount £3,089,100 is still due by England to India; whether it was true that India had to borrow a portion of the amount thus advanced from the Bank of Bengal; and, if so, whether Her Majesty's Government, intended that England or India should pay the interest due upon that loan.

Mr. Lowe said,—On the 17th of September last the Government of India telegraphed to us that they had expended for the purposes of the Abyssinian Expedition, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, the sum of £7,000,000. Since that time I have had no official communication whatever from the Government of India, and am, therefore, unable to say what have been the financial proceedings of the Government of India, or to answer that portion of the hon. gentleman's question which relates to the Bank of Bengal. The sum already paid to India amounts to £4,000,000.

A CHANGE IN THE COURT DRESS.

A CHANGE in the Court dress was announced in the *London Gazette* of the 12th February. In future gentlemen attending Court are to be permitted to wear either of the following dresses instead of the present Court dress:—"For levées—dark-coloured cloth dress coat, single-breasted, with straight collar, gold embroidered collar, cuffs, and pocket flaps, gilt buttons; white waistcoat without collar; dark-coloured cloth trousers of the same colour as the coat, narrow gold lace stripe on the sides; black cocked hat, with gold lace loop and button; sword, similar to that worn with the civil uniform; white neckcloth. Or, black silk velvet dress coat of the same shape as described above, with gilt steel, or plain buttons; white waistcoat, or black silk velvet, without collar, with similar buttons, but of smaller size; black silk velvet trousers; black cocked hat, with gilt or steel loop and button; gilt or steel handled sword, with silk shoulder belt; white neckcloth. For drawing rooms.—Coat, waistcoat, hat, sword, the same as for levées; cloth breeches, of the same colour as the coat, or black; black or white silk hose, shoes, gilt buckles. Or, coat, waistcoat, hat, sword, the same as for levées; black silk velvet breeches, black silk hose, shoes, gilt or steel buckles. In mourning.—A crape to be worn on the left arm. It is to be understood that these dresses will be worn at Court by those gentlemen only who have no naval, military, or civil uniform." The present "Court dress" will still be recognized at her Majesty's Court.

THE Pacific Railway, according to latest advices from New York, will be completed by next July. There will then be a continuous line of rail from New York to San Francisco, about 8,300 miles the longest in the world. It is calculated that a passenger will make the distance from Liverpool or London to Yokohama or Shanghai *via* New York, in at least 26 days less than he can at present by any existing route. Sixty days now occupied from England to China will be reduced to thirty five. Thus:—

	days.
Liverpool to New York...	10
New York to San Francisco,	6
San Francisco to Yokohama,	19
Total	35

"At a recent meeting at Chicago to consider the policy of establishing a direct trade between that city and the cities of Eastern Asia, a belief was expressed that an examination of the subject would show that goods could be got from Asia to Chicago, at first hands, at a much less cost than they can be bought in New York, which is 956 miles by rail, and 1,500 miles or so by lake and the river Hudson to the Edwards."

INTRAMURAL EXECUTIONS.

THE following order was passed on the 18th February last by Government on the subject of intramural executions:—"In September last, the Inspector General of Jails brought to the notice of Government a suggestion of Mr. J. G. Thompson, the Session Judge of Vizagapatam, that, in future, executions should be intramural. Colonel Wilson remarked that 'this measure had been urged in England for several years, and that a commencement had recently been made in one of the London jails. If intramural executions are introduced,' Colonel Wilson further observed, 'it may be advisable to deliver over the bodies to the relatives for the deceased.' The question raised by Colonel Wilson was referred for report to the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court, and to certain other experienced Government officials. Their replies are now before Government, and a large majority of them, it appears, are in favour of the retention of the present system. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bittleston observe that the reason which led to intramural executions in England do not exist in this country. A remark which is also made by Mr. J. R. Kindersley, who further expresses his conviction, that in the mofussil public executions are effectively deterrent. Mr. Lee Morris, who has seen in the Tanjore and South Canara districts a dozen or more executions, also bears witness to the deterrent effect of the spectacle, and considers that a great objection to intramural executions is, that the natives would circulate stories that no execution had taken place, and that such stories would be too readily believed. An able and experienced Deputy Magistrate, A. Sashia Sastry, states that 'the crowd which gathers round the gallows in this country, forms an immense funeral procession, beholds the spectacle of the highest form of human punishment in breathless silence, and returns home with scarcely a murmur, struck with the wholesome terror of the law.' The officers consulted, with one exception, are strongly averse to the suggestion that the body of the prisoner, after his execution, should be delivered to his friends. They consider that, with the natives of this country, capital punishment would be deprived of its chief terror, if the bodies of criminals were given over to their relatives for the performance of the customary funeral ceremonies. Having regard to these opinions, His Excellency in Council has deemed it inexpedient to authorize any alteration of the present manner of carrying into effect capital punishment."—*Madras Standard*.

THE LONG BOW.

A STORY is told of a certain military young Hopeful, who having served three years in India, returned to the paternal mansion in England worn out with the severity of an Indian climate. "Bless my soul," said the fond father over the port on the night of the prodigal's return, "and tell me now, is it really so bad as you describe." "I assure you, sir, it is the most infernal country under the sun. Your life is not worth five minutes purchase in it. You may order grilled bones for breakfast, and while they are grilling, you may be buried and grilling yourself. In the day time you are in such a perspiration, that if you are at all stout, your head boy, that is the 'Kansamah' has to stand near you with a bailer to keep the floor dry. At night, you are so worried by mosquitoes, that some men take their breachloaders to bed and fire charges of snipe shot among the torments. Yes, sir! it is an awful country." "But tell me," inquired the parent, "have you no pleasure or amusement out there, nothing to divert your mind from such horrors?" "Well, yes! India can boast of one pleasure, and it is worth while going to India to enjoy it. That is drinking"—"Eh!" cried the sire aghast. "Drinking pale ale and iced claret." "Oh!" said the father much relieved, "I was afraid you were going to say brandy and water my boy."

The *Madras Times*, which repeats the story, adds—"In fact, this is an opinion very prevalent in England, that Anglo-Indians male and female are very partial to barndy and water, and that they imbibe inordinate quantities of it to the destruction of their health and morals. Anglo-Indians are themselves the best, judges of the truth of this statement. For ourselves we believe that Anglo-Indians are as temperate as any people in the world"—which proposition our contemporary enlarges upon over a column of space.

ADMIRAL ROUS ON TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

ADMIRAL ROUS has addressed the following letter to the *Times*:—

"When reforms on an extensive scale are proposed by an influential member of the Jockey Club for the sole purpose of ameliorating the treatment of young thorough-bred stock, every horse-owner is interested in the discussion of the merits of the proposition.

Many articles have appeared in the newspapers from which I dissent, and I offer my version of the points at issue. A general opinion exists that thorough-bred horses have degenerated owing to the early training of two-year-olds. It has crippled many, but in no way has it affected the breed. Mares early trained and turned out are more likely to drop good foals than those which are kept on in training to a mature age. After five years in a hot stable their constitutions suffer by the cold weather. No domestic animals have made a greater improvement in strength and stature. It may be disputed whether at light weights they have the same power of endurance; but with regard to national purposes, and the capability of carrying weight, there are 20 thorough-bred horses now in England up to 16 stone to one which could have been found in 1815. Race-horses must be broken in as yearlings, or nine out of ten would become masterly for life.

It is of great advantage to teach them their business at an early age. A fine-grown colt disengaged as a two-year-old ought to be trained at that age to be tried in November, for the double advantage of ascertaining his form, and for the facility of getting him quickly into condition, after a prolonged winter, to run for his spring engagements. If tried to be bad the colt is put out of training, and the owner is released from a further heavy training bill. The minor stock of yearlings are purchased with a view to spring engagements; very few of them are destined for the stud; it is seldom that a Thormandy runs for a two-year-old stake in March, but as he won the Derby and an Ascot Cup, and is now a superior stallion, getting large fine stock, the sin of early training is an exception to the argument that it is detrimental to the breed. There is scarcely a stallion of any note which has not distinguished himself in two-year-old-races—viz., Orlando, Stockwell, &c. The breed suffers by employing inferior stallions, a[illegible] keeping washy, long-legged brood mares. In this year's [illegible] Derby the colts are got by 92 stallions, one-third of which ou[illegible]ght to be otherwise dealt with. It is a disregard of the [illegible] virtues and prowess of the sire which has degenerated the ancien[illegible] Arabian stock, and the opposite policy which has given us [illegible] from the same blood a race of horses which can run five feet [illegible] to their four and carry a third more weight; and with this vie[illegible] of the subject our great breeders give enormous fees fo[illegible] first-class stallions. The great misfortune to the Turf [illegible] owing to that barbarous system of racing from Februa[illegible] to the end of November, which ought to be forbidden by [illegible] Act of Parliament. It is not the usage of running tw[illegible] year-olds, it is the terrible abuse. Several two-year-olds in 1868 ran three times as many races as the celebrated horses in the last century performed during the whole course of their career. The natural sequence is nine-tenths will be stumped-up at five years old, but that will not affect the breed.

With respect to the motion in the *Racing Calendar* that no two-year-olds shall run before the 1st of July, we must regard the extensive interests at stake and the fact that three-fourths of the horses in training do not belong to members of the Jockey Club. Some delicacy ought to be observed in treating this subject without eliciting the opinions of the owners. Gentlemen who have no race-horses may take a different point of view, and may naturally differ from those who have a pecuniary interest. In 1868 two-year-olds ran in February in 91 races; March, 160; April, 158; May, 259; June, 330—total, 998. As the two-year-olds engaged in July are generally tried three or four times before the 1st of April, I am for naming that day as the limit in preference to the 1st of May.

The second and third motions, "That no two year-olds shall run for a handicap, and that no money shall be given from the funds of the Jockey Club to any two year-old race," would in no manner protect the two-year-olds; it would only injure the prosperity of Newmarket, to which place the rules would be confined; for it is not to be imagined that the racing authorities in the country would submit to such arbitration. No person has a greater antipathy to two-year-old handicaps than myself, but the Jockey Club has no power to enforce their law or interfere in any programme the stewards of country races may choose to adopt.

Last year 108 two-year-old races were run on the heath. These three motions would reduce the number one-half. Generally the great two-year-old stakes are swallowed up by three stables, and if no plates or public money are to be given, the two-year-olds would be sent to those courses where the gifts were to be obtained, and Newmarket would relapse to its bankrupt state in 1856, when the expenditure exceeded the income by 500.

The fourth motion is:—"If two or more two-year-olds run a dead heat, they shall not be allowed to run again; but the prize shall be equally devided."

This is an interference which the rights and privileges of the horse-owner, who, it may be presumed, is as capable of conducting his own business as any member of the Jockey Club. Supposing this motion be carried, a two-year-old after running a dead heat may be brought out to run again in a second and a third engagement on the same day, or he may run for public money the best of heats. A noble friend proposes to raise the *minimum* weight from 5st. 7lb. to 6st., if the argument be directed against the impolicy of employing very light weights. Jonathan Wild won the Goodwood Stakes, carrying 4st. 7lb.; Red Deer and St. Alban's the Chester Cups, on the worst race-course in Europe for a large field of horses, carrying 3st. 13lb. and 5st. 3lb. My objection as a handicapper is that the *maximum* weight in a great handicap is under 10st., and as the good old horses can give 5st. to the bad 3-yea-olds (barring those which have been pulled), who have no chance to win at 5st. 7lb., I am at a loss to understand the wisdom of adding 7lb. on their backs, as every handicapper is bound in honour to give the worst horse a chance to win if it be in his power.

It is most extraordinary that the panacea recommended by public writers to improve the speed and vigour of our race-horses is to lengthen the courses for two-year-olds, and to increase the weights to be carried by older horses. The first necessitates a severer system of training, which is so detrimental to their youth; the latter is an absurdity. The heavier the weight, the greater the wear and tear to accelerate the destruction of legs and feet. The popular Alexandra Plate at Ascot, three miles, carrying 10st. and 10st. 8lb., breaks down one-fourth of the runners every year. How can it be otherwise on ground as hard as iron? Up to 1833 horses taking their age from the 1st of May legally prevented two-year-olds running on the 30th of April. That protection has ceased, but there is always a plausible and generally a sensible reason for adopting a new policy. It is this: It has been calculated that the early running of two-year-olds is the least expensive system of training; it either pays the bills by winning stakes, or it opens the eyes of the owner to the demerits of the animal which he hastens to get rid of. In a commercial point of view it is the quick return that pays—the world is governed by £. s. d., and racing men are unfortunately not exempted from this human frailty.

If these motions be carried they will be nugatory save and except at Newmarket; the stewards of the Jockey Club have no power to enforce them elsewhere.

MR. DISRAELI AND MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECHES ON THE ADDRESS.

WE append *in extenso* the speeches of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli, delivered on the 16th February in the discussion on the Address:—

Mr. Disraeli, who on rising was received with cheers said:—I am glad that the hon. gentleman who has made this motion has so framed the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne as not to ask the opinion of the house on any controverted question. That is a salutary rule which has of late years obtained in our proceedings, and I think that it has been attended by considerable advantages. Generally speaking I have certainly found that our proceedings have advanced in a more satisfactory manner on both sides since that rule has been adopted; but there are circumstances at present with reference to the relations between the government and the House of Commons that render the adoption of that rule particularly convenient, and one which I think the house ought to approve of at present. The government has acceded to power by a most unmistakeable declaration on the part of the country that they wish the right hon. gentleman and his friends to deal with questions of the very greatest gravity. In my opinion, it would be unjust to the government, and unjust even to the House of Commons, that we should allow ourselves to be drawn into partial and desultory discussion upon a question that ought to be put before us in its complete form, and with all that advantage, and responsibility, and knowledge that result from a ministerial exposition. Certainly no government, in dealing with the question of the Church of Ireland, could come before the house, under the circumstances in which the present government have been placed, with stronger *primâ facie* claims upon the candid consideration of the house. Therefore, the right hon. gentleman has properly given notice that on a very early day he will bring the question before the house. I will confine my observations at present to expressing a hope that when that statement is made it will be received and considered by the house in a spirit worthy of its gravity and importance, and in a manner calculated to maintain the reputation of this assembly. I am sure the house will have heard from the Throne with entire satisfaction, and will echo the expression in the Address as to the relations of her Majesty with foreign powers. They are described as being of the most friendly character, which I doubt not myself they are, and so long as our relations with foreign powers are conducted, not in a spirit of selfish isolation, but with sympathy with their good fortune and prosperity, and even with the more troubled condition that sometimes must occur to them, I believe these most friendly relations will be maintained. I am sure that it is a matter of very great and just congratulation to her Majesty, that by her friendly interposition, in concurrence with her allies, a settlement of the differences between Turkey and Greece has probably been brought about. We are not informed in the gracious Speech from the Throne of the particular mode in which that interposition has been carried on, which I myself regret, because I am not aware that there is any precedent when so considerable an event as a conference has occurred between the great powers on a matter that might have led to a European war, and in which of course the Sovereign of this country was represented, that no notice has been taken of it in the Speech from the Throne, and that the occurrence of so considerable an event has not been brought to the notice and consideration of parliament. And I would even frankly admit that I wish we had been informed in the Speech from the Throne that the conference had taken place, because then we should have been promised papers, and therefore we should have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the reasons why that conference was agreed to. At present I confess I do not clearly know the cause of that conference having occurred, because the friendly interposition of her Majesty and her allies might have taken place in the usual diplomatic manner; and I cannot doubt that if the expression of their opinions and feelings had been properly made that the same result would have happened. I do not care to be critical on this matter, because the result is one that the house must look on as highly satisfactory. The independence of Turkey in this instance has been asserted, and virtually and practically asserted by the Porte itself appealing to the spirit of public law and the opinion of Europe. Founded on that appeal the Porte has vindicated its conduct, and the opinion of the country generally is, I think, that a sound and just policy has been successfully vindicated by the power in whose welfare England is undoubtedly interested. I trust that one of the results of the favourable termination of this misunderstanding will be that this organised system by which the political position of the Porte has been assailed of late will cease, and that this considerable check will afford a moral and a lesson to those habitual disturbers of the peace in that portion of the world, and that the Turkish government will have an opportunity of devoting its energies to the development of the resources of that country, still for its richness unrivalled, and in which I believe they will find the best mode of extricating themselves from financial difficulties, which though considerable, are not more so than those of many other countries. The hon. gentleman very properly dilated, and I thought with much ability, upon the relations between this country and the United States of America. I should have been very glad if it had been in the power of the government to announce to us to-day that the convention between the two countries had been ratified by the Senate; but it at least remains for us to express our hope that that ratification will take place if it be left, as I think it is, to men of wise and temperate opinion on both sides of the Atlantic; and that an act will occur that will terminate a long misunderstanding between two countries deeply interested, not only in each other's fortunes, but associated with each other by feelings of mutual affection and respect (cheers). I was glad to observe in the short but important paragraph of the Address, in which our attention is called to the preparation of the estimates for the coming financial year, that the right principle in this instance, which has not always been the case; that the right principle for framing estimates is here openly declared—viz., that they have been framed with a careful regard to the efficiency of the public service (cheers.) I am convinced that the mere curtailment of the expenditure without reference to efficiency is one of the unwisest courses that can possibly be pursued (cheers). The inevitable result is that it tends to a great reaction of profusion, and at the end of a certain time you find as great an expenditure as you have had before your reduction with this additional disadvantage of having during the whole period an inefficient service (hear, hear). I therefore highly approve that the reductions that are to be made will be made bearing out the great principle of efficiency, and I have no doubt that, guided by that principle, the result will be satisfactory to the public. I am not surprised to learn from her Majesty's ministers that they will not have to ask for a renewal of the extraordinary powers by which the rights of the Irish people ha[illegible] been [illegible]sionally, of late years, suspended. It is [illegible] a subject on which, of all others, we must be guide[illegible] by the opinion of the existing government of the da[illegible] [illegible] the opinion of those who a[illegible] we must be [illegible] the same time are in pos[illegible]session of the most authentic [illegible]formation on the subject, wh[illegible]ich we, who are in a me[illegible] private position, cannot obtain, [illegible] who are unde[illegible] consciousness of responsibility that we ca[illegible] [illegible]nt share. I have no doubt that the government [illegible] this subject, and that they have taken a w[illegible] considered course, whatever may be the result, which they have s[illegible] out to us to-day. That leads me to a paragraph on which [illegible] considerable observation has been made, both by the gentleman who moved, and he who seconded the Address; and it is one I think which requires some little explanation. I confess myself that when I read of our attention being called to the present mode of conducting parliamentary and municipal elections, I thought it was involved in some degree of ambiguity; but reading it with the interpretation that we have received from the mover and seconder of the Address, I collect this, that the government proposes to appoint committees in both houses to inquire into the present mode of conducting parliamentary and municipal elections, with a view to "further guarantees for their tranquillity, purity, and freedom." If I am right I cannot refrain from commenting on what in my experience appears to be a very unusual course, that a government in a Speech from the Throne when they find inquiry necessary on any subject, should put into the mouth of the Sovereign an announcement that the government are of opinion that they ought to propose committees of inquiry in the two houses of parliament. If it were the opinion of her Majesty that inquiry should be made on any subject, it should be under a Royal commission; but if the Ministry thinks that a parliamentary inquiry would be sufficient, then it should not be mentioned in the Speech from the Throne. Let me make one more observation while we are considering whether it is possible to provide "further guarantees for the tranquillity, purity, and freedom of elections," and especially I will confine myself to parliamentary elections. We must remember that last year we passed an Election Act, and I think no one now can doubt whatever doubt there may have been as to its policy last year, that the Election Act of last year provides further guarantees for the tranquillity, purity, and freedom of elections. The result of the proceedings under that act, as read from the table this evening in interesting detail (laughter), has convinced the house that that is an act that has already produced considerable effect. I could say more than this. I think that the public opinion of the country has decided, from the experience of the late elections, and from the application of the act in consequence of the general election, that we have at last obtained, if not a complete, yet that we have obtained a very considerable guarantee for the tranquillity, purity, and freedom of elections. And I say that it would be wise, in my mind, to give that act fair play; for one thing is quite clear—that none of us can sufficiently appreciate and apprehend the Election Act of last session until there has been another general election. It is at the next general election that you will find the benefit of the searching inquiries that are now being carried on. I think that every impartial man must confess, that by the legislation of last year we have obtained a very considerable guarantee for the tranquillity, purity, and freedom of elections; and it would be, in my opinion, a very wise course to watch the progress of that act, and to take care that that act has a fair opportunity of effecting what it was intended to do, and which, so far as we can judge, it has so completely and satisfactorily accomplished. There is one paragraph that I read with some regret; that one that refers to education. No doubt the subject of Scotch education requires attention, and the late government gave notice of a bill upon it; and no doubt, also, the revenues which still exist in favour of education in this country might be utilised and made more beneficial, and that is a course which this house will approve. But I regret very much to see that in this portion of the Address there is no longer any mention of a general measure of education (cheers). I cannot say that the circumstances that exist at present render such legislation less urgent than it was a year ago; and I am surprised to find that the government appear to be of opinion that this is a subject that can be avoided. I regret that the measure of last year though it was not intended as a great measure, was not passed, for it would have much advanced us now. I did not feel that regret so much last year, because I thought it impossible that another session could pass, whatever ministry were in power, without some general measure of education being introduced. But it is no longer noticed in the Speech of the Royal Commissioners, and of course not in the Address, and with the prospect we have before us of our time being occupied with subjects which, however happily treated, must lead[illegible] I should think to much debate and discussion, I re[illegible] that the prospect of any general measure on pu[illegible] education appears to me now to be procrastinated [illegible] die. There are other measures of importance anno[illegible] by the government, which the country would, I am s[illegible] be glad should be treated during the course [illegible] the present session. Many of them, like that of ba[illegible]ruptcy, have for long occupied the pu[illegible] mind, and have been matured by the thou[illegible] and experience of members of this house, and I trust that we shall be able to dispose of them during this session. There is no doubt that the government have to deal with considerable questions; they have to deal with one of the most difficult and gravest questions of modern politics; and they must bring forward financial arrangements founded upon the sound principle they have announced in the Speech, which must occupy a great deal of attention. They will, without doubt, have very much to depend upon the forbearance, and assiduity, and the pains that the house will be prepared to take in order to effect the progress of public business. You have been reminded by the hon. gentleman who moved the Address that the government have to appeal to a house formed of new materials, and that is in a great degree necessarily inexperienced; but I hope I may at least express my firm conviction that though the materials of the house may be very novel, yet the country will find that the legislation of last year was no mistake; and that this house will be not less efficient than those which have preceded it, both in the fair manner that they will consider, and in the business-like manner in which they will apply themselves to carry any great bills which may be introduced to their notice into legislation; that they will conduct themselves in a manner to maintain the reputation of this house and the confidence of the country. (Cheers).

Mr. Gladstone—I rise to offer some explanations to the house upon points which have been raised in the speeches of the right hon. gentleman and of my hon. friend; but there is nothing in the character of the occasion or of the speeches which renders it necessary for me to trespass for any length of time upon your attention. My hon. friend who has proposed this Address acquitted himself of the task with marked ability; and my hon. friend who seconded the Address, although he pleaded with so much modesty in the introduction to his sound and judicious remarks for the indulgence of the House, might I feel confident, rest assured that not only the importance of the constituency he represents, and not only the fact that the class of working men very largely contributed to his return, but likewise the intelligent interest he has taken in the solution of questions of the greatest interest and importance to the community will at all times secure for him the friendly and kind attention of this House. The remarks of the right hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Disraeli), especially those having reference to the most important of all the subjects likely to engage our attention during the Session, contained not only nothing to complain of, but nothing except what betokened a spirit of moderation and a tone entirely worthy of the high position which he holds. If, therefore, I remark upon his comments in a controversial tone, with a view to satisfy the scruples he has expressed, it must not be taken that I speak in a spirit of complaint. But I will first deal with the observation of the hon. member for Brighton, who regretted the absence from Her Majesty's Message of any reference to the Revolution in Spain. My hon. friend justly observed in his remarks that the revolution in the kingdom of Naples in 1860 formed a not improper subject of mention in the next following Speech of Her Majesty; but he will recollect that the Neapolitan Revolution of 1860 was immediately followed by the most unequivocal signs of popular and general approval, and by the establishment of a Government which appeared to us to present the promise of stability; and my hon. friend is aware that the revolution in Spain has not up to this time led to that desirable result. (Hear, hear.) It is therefore not expedient that we should, through the mouth of Her Majesty, invite Parliament to express satisfaction with a work as yet incomplete, since, although it has passed through its destructive stage, it has not yet reached its constructive stage, nor is it desirable that we should run the risk by a reference in bolder terms of being indisposed to sympathize with the feelings of the Spanish people, which undoubtedly do to a very great extent command the strong sympathy both of the Government and the people of this country. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman takes something like exception to the paragraph referring to the differences between Turkey and Greece, on the ground, if I understood him rightly, of its omission of any reference to the causes which led the Government to become a party to the assembling of the Conference. Now, sir, the reason this paragraph has been couched in general rather than specific terms is that, although we know the end in view has been substantially gained, we cannot say it has been formally attained. The envoy despatched by the French Government to Athens as the bearer of the resolution of the Conference had, according to the latest intelligence which has reached me, arrived at Marseilles upon his return, but we are not at this moment, though we may be within the next four-and-twenty hours, cognizant of the exact nature of the intelligence he brings. And with respect to the assembling of the Conference, I think the right hon. gentleman will see that the best opportunity which can be given to the House forming an opinion upon the subject will be the time when we are able to present the papers that relate to it. Until the answer of the King of the Greeks has been received and that answer has been found to be of such a character as to permit the Conference to declare itself formally discharged of its office, and in consequence dissolved, we should not be justified in assuming, however we may hope and believe it to be so that the whole question was at an end, or in promising to produce the papers having reference to the subject. I cannot pass over this paragraph of the Speech without allowing myself the satisfaction of dwelling for one moment upon the nature of these transactions. It is not to claim for Her Majesty's Government nor for this country any special credit for what has occurred, it is rather to place on record what appears to me to be signs of some real advance in civilization. Here, sir, is a case where two Powers, exasperated by traditional animosities and with their respective transactions entangled by various sympathies and antipathies of race, were on the point of resorting to the arbitration of force and bloodshed for the settlement of their differences, and where the employmen[illegible] moral influence has been sufficient [illegible] avert that calamity. (Cheers.) Now, I am qu[illegible]te certain that if there exists one sentiment more un[illegible]quivocal than another throughout this country, it is that, without [illegible] trary doctrines or p[illegible]antic rules, [illegible] quietly and steadily to make progr[illegible] lishing in Europe a state of opinion [illegible] and facilitate th[illegible] common action [illegible] Europe whereby this kind of infl[illegible] powerful enough to avert the gr[illegible] What is required for that comm[illegible] sence of i[illegible]trigue and a total rep[illegible] of ever[illegible] Power concerned of [illegible] views. It is but justice to the Po[illegible] cent transactions that I should [illegible] my colleagues, how fully we ack[illegible] singleness of view and of purpose, [illegible] tion of a great public object, by [illegible] those Powers has been governed [illegible] It is, happily, no novelty that [illegible] France should be allied to that of [illegible] manner with respect to the settle[illegible] East. Prussia, perhaps, princi[illegible] method of proceeding by Confe[illegible] Austria and Italy has been prec[illegible] of the Powers I have named; an[illegible] from anything which has occur[illegible] ever been made the battle field of conflicting interests in[illegible]etensions. The position of Russia is singular; frustra[illegible]h as she had the power by her single dissent to although a[illegible] the peaceful object of the other Powers; but, with respect t[illegible]uestion has been raised—perhaps justly—Russia which has no[illegible] the conduct of a diplomatic agent of complete conformity wit[illegible]appeared to the world to be in the Imperial Government, [illegible] the specific intentions of tice to that Government to adm[illegible]it is but common justice been used in the most positive a[illegible] that its influence has most respectful manner to bring abo[illegible] decided, and in the of interested powers in a result to which [illegible] the acquiescence naturally somewhat reluctant, but which at [illegible] they were time their best friends believed to be a result [illegible] the same able with justice. And, not least of all, it [illegible] conform- admitted that the Court which had suffered inju[illegible] must be the hands of Greece on grounds of international law [illegible] at had substantial cause of complaint respecting which it was entitled if it thought fit to make use of its undoubtedly superior material means. It should, therefore, receive credit at the hands of this House for having been content to forego what in other times and under other circumstances might have been supposed to be a great advantage, and to place its cause in the hands of its allies, reposing entire confidence in the justice of the motives from which they acted. (Hear, hear.) Nor do I think that the King of the Greeks should be entirely omitted from our consideration of what has occurred. He has had serious internal difficulties to contend with, and it is gratifying to find that at this early period of his life he has shown himself capable of approaching the conditions of national honor. (Hear, hear) It is not necessary to dwell upon the paragraph relating to America; we have endeavoured to be very careful in the statement we have made, and it is not to be supposed, simply because that paragraph expresses no overwhelming confidence, that we entertain the smallest doubt that the same good sense and good feeling which governed the course of those negotiations under the noble lord opposite and the American Executive will continue to govern the policy of that great country. The right hon. gentleman has adverted to the paragraph recommending inquiry into the present mode of conducting Parliamentary and municipal elections, and putting a construction upon it he expresses apprehension of the tendency he thinks may be ascribed to the measures he supposes to be contemplated. The proper construction to be put upon the paragraph is not precisely what the right hon. gentleman supposes. When Her Majesty's Government recommends to Parliament inquiry into a particular subject, I think I stand on the ground of precedent when I say it by no means implies that that inquiry will be made in both Houses. In fact, it is not in the power of Her Majesty, conformably with the ordinary course of business, when she makes a promise to Parliament, to guarantee absolutely the fulfilment of that promise in both Houses. For instance, a measure is promised with respect to Parliamentary and municipal elections. That measure will be introduced in one House; but what guarantee have we that it will ever go before the other? (Hear, hear.) I think I may say, with respect to this inquiry, that a recommendation of this kind is perfectly satisfied in its meaning and intention if the Government be prepared, as it will be prepared, upon its responsibility to recommend that the inquiry be taken up and prosecuted either in the one House or the other. Without saying, therefore, that the inquiry is beyond the cognizance or jurisdiction of the other House, if they thought fit to make it a matter of investigation, it is obvious that its object and scope belong to this House, which has naturally the deepest interest in the matter. (Hear.) The right hon. gentleman is, I think, not well founded in his criticism when he states that the opinion of her Majesty and of the Government being in favour of inquiry, the subject ought to be committed to a Royal Commission, or else ought to be kept to themselves until they make a motion in this House. Now, sir, it appears to me with respect to the propriety of introducing topics of this kind into the Speech, it depends entirely upon the magnitude of the question, upon the interest it commands, upon the absence of any public inconvenience in reference to it, and upon the confidence the Government entertain that they will be able to give

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effect to their intentions. Upon these grounds it did appear to us eminently suitable that we should at this moment, when very great interest is felt in the subject throughout the country, do something to satisfy that interest by the announcement of our own clear and unequivocal intention. Then the right hon. gentleman states that the paragraph in question, as it never was intended to be, seemed in the nature of a disparagement of the working of the new Act for the trial of election petitions. The right hon. gentleman says that we have obtained a fresh guarantee for the tranquillity, the purity, and the freedom of elections. Sir, I do not in the least object to the expression of that opinion by the right hon. gentleman. I think that probably until the whole of the petitions have been tried and disposed of the time has hardly come for expressing anything like a positive judgment in a speech in this House, and still less in a Speech from the Throne. But I confess my own view and that of my colleagues is not unfavourable to the working of the act as far as it goes; and considering the great share the right hon. gentleman has had in passing the act through this house, I very sincerely congratulate him on its having become the law of the land, and I trust the more its character is unfolded in the working, the more the favourable view of it may be confirmed. (Hear, hear.) But the working of that act has, I conceive, reference not to direct guarantees for the tranquillity, purity, and freedom of elections, but to indirect guarantees, very important it is true, but still wholly indirect, which are afforded by a good system of punishing breaches of tranquillity, purity, and freedom of elections whenever they occur. It is not the working of the act which would be the direct and natural object of inquiry by this committee. Its working would probably be examined; but the object of the inquiry that we propose relates not to the punishment, but the prevention of breaches of tranquillity, purity, and freedom of elections; and the right hon. gentleman will see that every thing that occurs, from the first beginning of an election down to the final act of return, is included within the idea and province which, if the House approves the proposal of the Government, will be assigned to this inquiry. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman made further comments upon the paragraph in the Speech which refers to education, and stated that he deeply lamented the omission of all reference to the question of national education on a broad and general basis, and that he feared it was to be regarded as postponed *sine die*. Sir, I won't pretend to quote the authority of the right hon. gentleman and his colleagues, who did not mention the subject of national education in the speech of last year; and yet, although they did not think it so necessary to mention it on that occasion as the right hon. gentleman now believes it to be, yet they did introduce a measure on that subject. (Hear, hear.) But two questions arise to my mind in connexion with this criticism—the first is, whether real progress in great national questions is achieved by the simple fact that a Government introduces a measure to Parliament without the hope of passing it; and the second question is, what is the purpose of a Queen's Speech? Is it the business of a Queen's Speech to set out in detail, I won't say all possible measures, I won't even say all great measures, but all urgent measures? I think that is putting the question fairly. Now I believe that the cirticism of the right hon. gentleman does proceed upon an implied proposition, which I think erroneous, as broad as that. I think he seems to suppose that every great and urgent measure ought to receive notice in a Speech from the Throne. I humbly differ from that opinion, although the authority of the right hon. gentleman is a high one. It seems to me that there is no greater temptation to a Government—and a new Government especially ought to be on its guard—than that of promising in a Speech from the Throne a great number of measures of vast and widely-extended interest, without any careful reckoning or calculation of the time at their disposal for carrying them into law. (Hear.) Sir, I believe that this Speech which has been delivered from the Throne, if it be open to criticism at all, and if the advice of Ministers in the framing of it is to be challenged, it is rather for containing too much than too little. I may, perhaps, overestimate the great demands which will be made on our time by one great measure, but when I see that we speak of dealing with the hardships of occupiers as regards rating, with education in Scotland, with endowed schools in England, with the representative principle in controlling the country rate, and with the subject of bankruptcy—these are five matters all of them of very great importance—in my opinion we shall be among the most fortunate of administrators should we be able in the course of this Session, with all the aid that the patience, intelligence, and indulgence of the House can give us, to carry those five measures, as well as our one greater measure, to a successful issue. (Hear, hear.) Sir, the motive by which we have been guided in our advice to the Throne as to the enumeration of subjects is a very simple one. We have felt, as we have said, that one question had a paramount claim upon our notice, upon our care, upon our most patient and determined energies, such as they may be—I mean the settlement of the great question of the Irish Church (hear, hear); and I think that, apart from any differences of opinion prevailing in this House, every man will agree that those who take the responsibility of tirring such a controversy as that are bound to allow no secondary object, however important it may seem to them, to interfere with their efforts for bringing it to a satisfactory issue. (Hear, hear.) We had then to ask ourselves what subjects there were which were great, and what subjects there were which were urgent, and which with favourable augury we might hope to introduce into the House of Commons, because we might hope in a very great degree, or almost entirely, to separate them from the discussions or dissensions of party. If we wish for party conflict, it may be that, in the one wide field open before us, we shall find enough to satisfy the greatest appetite. At all events, it is our wish not to multiply such subjects; and with reference to one which may be regarded as a subject of party conflict—I mean the question with respect to rating—I will say that we shall endeavour to treat it in such a way as to divest it of all reference that we can to former controversies. The same thing applies to all the other great questions introduced in the Speech; and I hope that the House will approve the principle by which we have been actuated, first of all in endeavouring to afford it abundance of occupation for the employment of its various energies and resources upon questions not likely to lead to strong party differences; and secondly, to keep the field clear, as far as we can … of the Irish Church. (Hear, … sensible of the pressing and … ion of national education; … ne word more, that we do … ut practical indications of … t, because the settlement … land, though a much easier … sure than the settlement … nd, is a matter much more … for facilitating the so- … ountry. (Hear, hear.) And … ion and deprecated the in- … precipitate, of the right … estion of national educa- … cause it is not mentioned … any other great subjects … nd in like manner pro- … in this case of the an- … is out of sight is out of … particular which, per- … s been named, occupies … ation of Her Majesty's … and necessity—I mean … f landlord and tenant in … ould be totally impossi- … ion to deal with during … the Speech, upon any … overcome the physical … e are bound, and that … f our duty but a brea- … out to the House ex- … matters to which we … reckoning of our … in applying our attention. On the Irish Church I will only say that I hail with satisfaction both the declarations of the right hon. gentleman. Our earnest desire is to act in the spirit of that portion of the Speech which expresses the conviction of her Majesty that this question will be approached, and that this work will be prosecuted with a desire to afford a just satisfaction to every legitimate interest; and that there will be upon our part every study if we can to satisfy the sympathies, and, if we can, not to provoke the antipathies and animosities by which this question is beset. Our hope is that the Parliament of this country will take a just and dispassionate view of the stage at which the question has now arrived, and of the prospect which the future offers, and will be inclined not so much in some of its sections to insist upon a rigid adherence to what has been formerly desired, as effectually to cooperate in the prosecution of a purpose which is essential to the welfare and the unity of the empire. (Hear, hear.) The House, I feel satisfied, will not be wanting on its part in the endeavour thus to deal with a subject of as great consequence and as great difficulty as has ever been intrusted to its care. And, on our part, great would be our responsibility and severe would be the censure which we should deserve, should we, either by the substance of our proposals or by the manner in which we endeavoured to press them forward, fail to second and correspond to those good and wise dispositions on the part of the House. (Cheers.) The House adjourned at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

Prize Medal Exhibition, 1862,—*Class* 26.

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CELEBRATED
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ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

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Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

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BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:— Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight ... 2s. 1/8d. do.
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" 1 do. ... 1s. 11 5/8d. do.
" demand ... 1s. 11 9/16d. do.
On Scotland do. } On Ireland do. } ... 1s. 11 9/16d. do.
On Paris do. ... 1s. 11 7/16d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11 7/16d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on he Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 18th February 1869.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited). Established in India 1844.

Capital One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Lahore.

LONDON BANKERS—Union Bank of London.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not at any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 ditto.
12 ditto 6 ditto.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and ondon Bank (Limited), or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 16th February 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital ... £3,200,000
Paid up Capital ... 3,200,000
Reserve Fund ... 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT

London. Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France). Bourbon (Reunion). Calcutta. | Saigon. Hongkong. Shanghai. Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
" IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.
" " .—The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—
6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. ...at 1s. 11 15/16d. "
3 do. ...at 1s. 11⅞d. "
2 do. ...at 1s. 11 13/16d. "
1 do. ...at 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand (Head Office) ...at 1s. 11⅝d. "

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000; and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 28th January 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).
Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.
Subscribed Capital ... £928,200
Paid-up Capital ... £464,100
Reserve Fund ... £ 38,000

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.
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LONDON BANKERS.
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British Linen Company Bank.
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RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th October 1868.

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To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.
Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

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This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.
As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—
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"He had now 700 Kerosine Lamps" (referring to our Lamps) "and by and bye they would have more." He also said that "when the Municipality had more Kerosine Lamps on hand they "could intimate to the Gas Company to take their burning materials out of the Municipality's Lamps, for the Municipality "could supply themselves from Kerosine."
The above very valuable testimony as to the advantages of Kerosine over Gas, or any Oil extant, has been corroborated by other Municipalities we have supplied with Lamps during the past year.
The Commissary General of the Army has also reported favourably upon these Lamps for Barrack lighting.
In fact for any out-door lighting where a light is required, that neither wind or rain effects, or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c. this Lamp is invaluable. The cost of maintaining these Lights is less than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and very much less than Gas.
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Barley, Robinson's Patent Prepared, in tins of 1 lb., each	1 1	1 4
Cocoa, Epps', 1 lb. or 2 lb. tins, per lb.	1 4	1 8
Cocoa, and Milk Paste, Moore's, ½ lb. tins, each	0 12	0 14
Chocolate, and Milk Paste, Moore's, ½ lb. tins, p. doz.	9 0	00 0
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, 1 lb. packets, each.	0 14	00 0
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, 1 lb. tins, each...	1 1	1 4
Corn, Aswego, 1 lb. packets, each	0 14	1 0
Gelatine, Morson's, 2 oz. packets, each	0 12	0 14
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Do. do. do. per dozen	11 0	13 4
Oatmeal, best Scotch, 2 lb. tin, each	1 1	1 4
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And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CO[redacted]PORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on [redacted]chandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON &[redacted]
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Cor[redacted]
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.
The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

S U N F I R E O F F I C E.
Established 1710.
The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.
The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON and PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £1,000,000.
Head Office, London.
The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of he above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to the United Kingdom and all Eastern Ports.
JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co., Agents.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
Established 1843.
MESSRS. JAMES HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.
The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
PRESIDENT.—Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart, F.R.S.
DIRECTORS.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helm, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliott Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A De Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. M. De Rothschild M.P
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the public the advantages of complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.
Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.— [Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.
Fire premiums for 1859 ... £228,314
Do. 1861 ... 292,402
Do. 1863 ... 341,968
Do. 1865 ... 414,733
Do. 1867 ... 460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of ... £232,239
Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.
LIFE BRANCH.
Life premiums for 1860 ... £ 73,150
Do. 1862 ... 105,703
Do. 1864 ... 152,159
The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to ending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.
HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpoo
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).
TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{ William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred E. Cowie, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.	Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.
The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil ives and Military lives in Civil employ.
For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
BOMBAY BOARD.

S. L. Acland, Esq.	W. Nixon, Esq.
H. Somerville, Esq.	A. E. Ashley, Esq.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY.
The London Asiatic and American Company (Limited)
1st October 1867.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Established in London and Calcutta 1834.—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.—Invested Capital Rupees 8,237,000, of which Fifty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

A. Hay, Esq.	H. G. Dunlop, Esq.
J. Bogie, Esq.	and
J. Dunbar, Esq.	E. Morris, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Remington, Hore and Langley.
After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring ... £7,590,968
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ... £1,458,379
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were ... £823,798
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.
So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0
And aftr 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... " 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0
No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED, AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

[redacted]KONG INSURANCE COMPANY.
[redacted] above Office having been re-formed, with its [redacted]on, Messrs. Gledstanes & Co., of 26, Austin [redacted] the undersigned have been appointed Agents [redacted] prepared to accept risks and issue Policies.
LEGGATT & Co.
[redacted]December 1868.

[redacted]AL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.
Polices of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
1st January 1866. Agents.

THE PACIFIC FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of SYDNEY.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, Victoria. 26,
The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the Marine Department of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Polices on Goods, Specie, &c., by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, for FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES.
Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.
J. Alexander Hankey, Esq., Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Corporation has granted Assurance on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.
EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits. Rs. a. p.	Without profits. Rs. a. p.	Age next birth day.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year. Rs. a. p.	Seven years. Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.
For further information and prospectuses apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.,
NOS. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
This day, Saturday, the 13th inst., at 1 P. M., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, Nos. 12 and 13 Apollo Street, Fort, the following variety of goods:—
2 large musical boxes, 14 American clocks, 800 boxes of China flowers, several boxes of fancy soaps, 5 cases of lead sheets, a few cwt of cotton ropes suitable for pitching tents, broad cloth cutting and tapes, silver lace, 50 reams of brown paper.
30,000 feet 1 and 2 inches deal planks, 50 dozen American wooden buckets, 100 dozen zinc buckets, 50 cwt. of blister steel, a quantity of brass wire, 10 dozen pit saws of sizes, 40 dozen foot-rules.
Also, 20 cases of China cloth, and a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, consisting of shirtings, T. cloths, madapollams, jaconets, dhoties, scarfs, &c.
Superior kerosine oil lamps of sizes, spare chimnies and globes, cotton wicks, &c., one double-barrelled breach-loading rifle in case complete, by Henry.
FOR SALE on COMMISSION.
A few dozens English towels of sizes.
A few boxes of best Pinet Castillian Brandy.
Do. do. do. S. Miller's Sherry.
Do. pints do. Crown's Port.
Best Tennent's Beer in quarts.
Marble Slabs of sizes.
Boxes of Brown Bar Soaps.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 13th March, 1869.

AUCTION SALE of the very elegant and costly Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, &c., &c., on the Parell Road, opposite to the Upna Cottage.
On Monday, the 15th instant, Messrs. Bomanjee Dossabhoy & Co will sell by Public Auction, at above place, the very elegant and costly Household Furniture, &c., &c., of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe, the same comprising rich hollow stem glass ware, with quart, pint and claret decanters, rich glass dessert service, handsome white gold and pink, white and gold, and green and gold flowered dinner, dessert and breakfast services; best Plated Ware, such as dish covers, hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet, egg and liqueur frames, tea set, salver, set of spoons and forks, plated ivory handled fruit knives and forks in mahogany case, single and double-branched table chamber and piano candlesticks, &c., &c., table cutlery by Mappin Brothers; the whole of the very elegantly open carved Blackwood Furniture, comprising sets of dining tables in five pieces, circular, pier, writing, dressing, washing and camp tables, easy, long arm, folding, rocking, ebony, round, and dining and drawing room chairs, conversation and sofa couches with silk lining and springs, handsome ottoman with ditto, sideboard, teapoys, book shelves, hat stand, cheffoniers, wardrobes, gown and clothes presses, four-posts bedstead with mattrass and curtain complete, mahogany dressing and, cheval glasses, one and three lights plated and bronze hanging argand, wall, and table argand, table, reading and kerosine lamps, and wall shades, pictures, a mahogany slate bagatelle table with balls and cues, a single barrelled rifle in case with cartridges by Westly Richards, handsome English carpets and rugs, table ornaments, copper cooking utensils, dispense and godown articles and sundries.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.
Bombay, 13th March 1869.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
WEEKLY SALE.
This day, Saturday, the 13th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and other piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, T. cloths, jaconets, prints, &c., and other sundry articles.
2 cases ivory cream laid envelopes.
2 do. each containing 300 packets superfine large cream laid note-papers.
1,600 pieces of grey shirtings, 30 cases white lappets, scarfs, 8½ lb. grey shirtings, coloured sarries, Turkey red prints and coloured puggries, &c.
Two cases white mulls.
One do. prints.
Few articles of household furniture, such as tables, chairs, conversation couches, dressing and washing tables, plated 3 light lamp, &c., &c.
AT 1 P. M.
(If not previously sold.)
A handsome grey Arab horse, an excellent charger aged, the property of an Officer proceeding to England.
ALSO,
A powerful grey Arab horse.
One palanquin-shaped office shighram in good order.
One bullock gharry.
An English-built miniature brougham, by Laurie and Marner.
An do. do. do.
A Calcutta-built buggy.
A handsome chesnut Arab brougham horse.
A do. grey riding horse.
A black poney.

AUCTION SALE of SERGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.
This day, Saturday, the 13th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large number of sergical and other instruments in cases, &c., &c., belonging to the Government Medical Stores.

AUCTION SALE of BARGES.
On Tuesday, the 16th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Moody Bay, by order of the Municipal Commissioner—
Two barges with anchor, chains, &c., now lying off Moody Bay.

AUCTION SALE of GREY WHITE and COLOURED PIECE GOODS, TWIST, &c.
On Friday next, the 19th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the godown below Messrs. Watson, Bogle & Co.'s Office, Church Lane, Fort, a large quantity of grey white and coloured piece-goods, such as assorted prints, Turkey red sarries, dhoties, white shirtings, mulls, jaconets, coloured twist, &c.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at MAHIM.
On Thursday next, the 18th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises, the following landed property, viz.:—
All that piece of land or ground situate at Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand five hundred and ninety-eight square yards or thereabouts, and which said piece or parcel of land, ground and premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east and north respectively by the batty ground of Jane Munia Gossal, on the west by the public road from Mahim to Bombay, and on the south by the batty ground of Narrondass Gawon, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 141.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.
One handsome English-light serviceable mail phaeton, with a flea-bitten grey Arab horse, and a set of nearly new harness. May be seen at one hour's notice.
A very superior buggy, horse, and harness complete. Price Rs. 1,200. May be seen at two hours' notice.
About 100 casks of cement for building purposes.
Bombay, 13th March, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On Monday, the 15th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
7 bales 80 reams printing paper, 40 by 26, 33 lbs.
1 do. scarlet army cloth.
1 case ladies' and children's boots and shoes.
1 do. coloured flannel.
4 do. T. red dresses.
50 do. Hyson green tea.
2 do. each 12 canister oak varnish each 1 gallon.
1 do. 10 do. do. 2 do.
2 do. magnum bonum steel and swan quill pens.
A few sets electro-plated tea and coffee services, 4, 5, and 6 glass cruet frames, teapots, sugar baskets, &c.
72 dozens Phillipson & Co.'s lavender water.
100 coils galvanized iron wire about 75 cwt.
27 bags gum of very superior quality picked ready for shipment.
A mahogany square pianoforte, by John Broadwood & Sons.

SALE of GARROO WOOD.
On Monday, the 15th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction, on account of the concerned—
2 cases garroo wood weighing about 330 lbs.

TO HOUSEOWNERS, BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.
Important sale of gas fittings, consisting of first class chandeliers, pillars, brackets, moons, brass tubing, brass cocks, couplings, joints, stuffing boxes, &c., &c.
The above are all by first rate manufacturers and are well worthy attention, and will be sold by the undersigned at the Metal Mart Boree Bunder, on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 1 o'clock.
Will be on view the morning of the day of sale.
Bombay, 13th March, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON, MR. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.